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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1872. NO. 39.

FIRST EDITION.

The Day of Doom.

Death Warrant for Michael Moore, the Cambria County Wife Murderer.

He Resists Removal to a Secure Cell, and is Shot at and Wounded by the Sheriff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 22, 1872.

Michael Moore, the man who murdered his wife March near Mineral Point, this county, and was tried before Judge Dean, convicted and sentenced be hanged, has received his death warrant, signed Governor Geary, and Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1872, appointed for the day of execution. Last week after the Sheriff discovered Moore was making preparations to escape under the walls, and since has kept a close watch over his movements that he might not escape. The death warrant was received Saturday. The Sheriff had determined before reading the warrant to place Moore in irons in another and more secure cell. Knowing the desperate condition of the prisoner, Sheriff Bonacker secured the assistance of ex-Sheriff Meyers and a few others, and at once went about removing Moore, who on their coming to the door of his cell they discovered the wretched man inside armed with a gas pipe he had by some means wrenched from the line which served as waste-pipe from the vessel of his cell. Moore immediately showed fight, calling aloud that he would kill the first man who entered. Upon the sheriff commanding him to desist, he again made the same threat. The sheriff then told him he would be compelled to fire upon him if he (Moore) would not submit. Moore bared his breast, and told him to shoot. The officer did not, and at him through the wrist. This appeared to excite the prisoner all the more, when the Sheriff was again compelled to fire, this time shooting him through the leg. Moore still showing fight, the Sheriff withdrew and sought legal counsel. On the party again returning to the cell they announced his willingness to be moved, but not by Sheriff Bonacker, but by ex-Sheriff Meyers, who placed him in irons and conveyed him to the new cell assigned to those under sentence of death, where the death warrant was read to him. He is now chained securely in a dungeon of extra length, to remain until the day of doom.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Republican State and Congressional Tickets Successful.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The latest returns from South Carolina indicate a majority of 35,000 or 40,000 for Moses for Governor and the whole regular ticket. It is thought that the Bowen ticket has succeeded at Charleston by over a thousand majority. The Columbia *Union* believes that the whole Republican delegation is elected to Congress.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Republicans Preparing for a Grand Demonstration at Springfield on the 31st.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, October 22, 1872.

The Republicans are arranging to have a grand torchlight procession here on Thursday evening, October 31. This will probably be one of the largest processions held during the campaign, as delegations are being made to have them come from Dayton, Xenia, Urbana and other adjoining towns. Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, will address the meeting on this occasion.

Straight-Out Electoral Ticket.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 22.—At a meeting of straight-out Democrats in this city to-day, a full electoral ticket for O'Conor and Adams was ormed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1872.

TENDERED THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

A committee from the Reform Committee met at he Chamber of Commerce this morning, waited upon im, interviewed, and tendered him the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Havemeyer agreed to answer whether he would accept to-morrow.

William F. Havemeyer has written a letter to ex-Judge Emott, accepting the nomination for Mayor by the committee of fifty from the Fifteenth Ward Reform organizations of the city. Havemeyer says, having been twice Mayor, the office has no additional honor for him, and he can only accept as a candidate, recognizing the right of the people to command him to be the banner-bearer of Reform.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to-day. Political reports were made of an encouraging character. The National Council of the League was ordered to meet in Washington on the third of March next.

TWEED EXPECTED TO DELIVER HIMSELF.

William M. Tweed is expected to surrender to-morrow and give bail for trial under the recent indictments. To-day the civil suits against Tweed and company were before Judge Barrett on a motion for the point of the defendant is that another suit on the same cause of action is pending in the name of the Attorney General.

THE MISSING OF THE BIENVILLE.

At the Bienville investigation to-day Capt. Maury testified that the missing boat was one of the best on the vessel, had twenty-four oars on board and was well watered and provisioned. He thinks the boat may have been picked up by a sailing vessel bound to the north of Europe.

A DECIDEDLY LOOSE WAY.

Civil Justice Porter, in the Harlem Court House investigations to-day, testified to having signed a number of blank certificates, which were subsequently filled in by unknown persons for large amounts.

$20,000 IN BONDS LOST.

Owen O'Connor, speculator, to-day withdrew from the Safety Deposit Company $20,000 in Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, intending to place them in the hands of a broker, but they were lost or stolen on the way thither. The bonds were of denominations of $1,000 and $500 each.

THE STOKES CASE.

John McKeon is said to have determined to withdraw as senior counsel for Stokes. A witness has been found who heard the pistol boy, Hart, tell different stories concerning the shooting.

RETURN OF NELLIE GRANT.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, reached her dock to-night. Among the passengers were Miss Nellie Grant, ex-Secretary Borie and family. President Grant and a number of friends boarded the steamer from the United States tug Catskill, and welcomed his daughter home.

POLITICAL.

Tennessee Republican Nominations.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 22.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Nashville district met this city to-day, and nominated Horace H. Harrison, United States District Attorney, for Congress. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. Golladay, present Mayor, and Brien, Independent, are also candidates. The Republican ticket for Legislature for this city and county will be nominated to-morrow.

Railroad Accident in New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—A Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad, hence for Boston, at three o'clock this morning ran into a freight train at Seabrook, sixteen miles from this place. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The only person killed outright was Captain Richard Norton, of Brunswick, Maine, aged about sixty years. Levi P. Sanborn, mail agent, was badly injured, and will probably have to have one of its legs amputated. The assistant mail agent was only injured, and will probably do. About fifteen are reported injured, none of whom were in the Pullman train, the baggage car of which was telescoped into the smoking car. The engineer jumped off, but the fireman stuck to his post. Neither of the men were much injured. The wounded were mostly taken to Newburyport, where two of them have since died.

A later dispatch says that up to 2 P. M. Captain Norton was the only person dead. There are from twelve to fifteen wounded in all, three whose injuries will probably prove fatal. Among the latter is one man about thirty-five years of age; he is dreadfully mangled. He talks of George Hayward, Minneapolis, and Randolph, Mass. The body of Captain Norton was taken to Portsmouth, where an inquest will be held.

Remarkable Trotting by a One-year-old Colt.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 22.—At Dr. Herr's colt show, this morning, about two hundred persons were present. John Stout exhibited a chestnut filly, one year old, by Mambrino Patchen, out of a thoroughbred Norfolk Mare Time. She was given a two-mile heat. She trotted the first mile in 3:05 and the second in a walk. In making the mile in 3:05, she is the most wonderful performance ever witnessed in the Blue Grass region, and we dare say in America. She never saw a horse, and her rate of speed as that of the colt of Mambrino Patchen.

Resignation of a Judge—Dropped Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, October 22, 1872.

Judge McKenny, Judge of Common Pleas Court in Dayton, resigned to-day. The vacancy will be filled by D. L. Miker, of Darke county.

Jno. C. Biggott, City Solicitor of Dayton, dropped dead in his yard yesterday morning, from spinal meningitis. The funeral takes place on Thursday. The Bar of Dayton will turn out in a body to attend the funeral.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is understood that two hundred families from Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to settle in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. Since the first of January last between six and seven thousand Alsatians have reached New York city.

Dennis Keenan was arrested yesterday on the steamship City of Bristol, at New York, and held for extradition on a charge of forging checks on the Bank of Charleville, Ireland.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, wife of Commodore Cooper, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn on Monday, aged seventy years.

The grain elevator of H. La Lourette, at Shellsburg, Iowa, was burned yesterday with five thousand bushels of grain. Loss $5,000; insured $4,500.

In the Criminal Court at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, the motion for a new trial for William Chuck, the wife murderer, was overruled, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of December.

A young man named Holmes was instantly killed last evening by being run into by a locomotive while crossing the railroad track at Cleveland, Ohio, in a wagon.

An ordinance of annexation with the city of Cleveland was passed by the Council of East Cleveland, Ohio, last evening. This will increase the population of that city about seven thousand.

POLITICAL NOTES.

An exchange announces that "Harrisburg is going to have a Greeley and Brown ball." We hope it will not be of the kind so liberally distributed by that party among the Republican voters in Georgia, the other day.

"They will seek to coerce enough of it (the negro vote) into voting the Democratic ticket to give them a majority of the Southern electoral vote for next President."—*Horace Greeley.* The philosopher's prophetic soul hit the nail, when he wrote that, as is evidenced by the late Georgia election.

The amendment to the Constitution of South Carolina, prohibiting any increase of the State debt, was ratified at the election last week, by an overwhelming majority. It provides that the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of the credit, to the people of the State at a general election; and, unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of this State vote on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of this credit, none shall be created or made.

So boys! a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next Presidential we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked "at Stake" to hails from
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court House,
With its famous apple-tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"
—*Miles O'Reilley.*

An entire English household—man, wife, children and servants—has caught the foot and mouth disease by drinking the milk of a sick cow. The *mouth* disease has been very prevalent in this country. A distinguished candidate was troubled so with a breaking out at the mouth that it killed him (politically).

"And now we are in the open field!" exclaimed the New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon the Pennsylvania election. Said the chap who fell out of a third-story window: "I think the first could, but the moment I struck the sidewalk I knew where I was."

Ohio cast in the October election 520,037 votes. The largest number ever cast before was in the presidential election of 1868, when the total vote was 518,588.

Many Republicans in this State have been recently wheeled into line—on hand-barrows. All the result of overcoming difficulties in Buckalew leading men to make foolish wagers.

And now they are making fun of a poor insane Republican voter of Illinois, who travels on all fours and imagines himself a bull. But this is not as bad a case as that of the leading Liberal of Illinois, who recently traveled about, not on all fours, but who really was an ass.

The Harpers pay Tom. Nast $500 a week to caricature the Greeleyites. The latter would no doubt pay him $5,000 a week to quit it. They say his drawings are Nasty, but that cures, as a natural consequence, from the subjects he portrays.

The Dayaks of Borneo believe that "all whom they kill in this world shall attend them as slaves after death." This same belief seemed to prevail among the Greeley Confederates in Georgia when they shot the late election. They are bound to restore slavery in some shape.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has a kind word for Forney: "Republican papers ought not to be too hard upon John W. Forney. True, he sat on the fence during the State campaign in Pennsylvania, but perhaps that was because he thought it was a good place to see from. He has jumped down on the Grant side now, and is walking along like a good boy."

Democrats in the West are expressing a determination to "winter" their votes. They have got Dan. Voorhees's idea, that "no honorable-minded Democrat can yield a hearty support to a man who has spent a quarter of a century in opposing the principles and sanctering the leaders of the Democratic party."

The Anderson, Indiana, *Standard* hauled down the Greeley and soft-shell crab flag the other day, and said in explanation: "The truth is the whole Greeley matter is a farce. It has had no first elements of Democracy, and never would hold principles like them. It will cure Democrats forever from trying the policy game. Republicans succeeded by drawing over such men as Butler, Logan and Morton from the Democrats. Democrats this year aped them, but the thing has failed. The Democratic papers we should never surrender them, let defeat come as often as it may."

The terms of twenty-four United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March next. Eight States have already chosen successors, resulting in six Republicans and two Democrats—no change politically. Indiana and Pennsylvania may be regarded as equally well settled, leaving elections yet to occur in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. The Republicans may lose in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina. They will gain one in Illinois by the defeat of Trumbull, the coalitionist—the other States remaining unchanged.

Ex-Senator Wade, who is now in Washington, expre-ses the opinion that Ohio will give over 30,000 majority for Grant and Wilson, while the German vote in the cities which was alienated from local Republican candidates by their opposition to the Sunday and Adair liquor laws, will be cast almost solid for Grant and Wilson.

An old and well known Democrat writes to the Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier*, repudiating Greeleyism. He says: "We want our leading men to brush Greeley out of the way and leave us old Democrats free from the disgraceful alliance. Our party can do better alone and pure than it can with such uncertain allies as Greeley promised us. The Greeley men promised us that the struggle should give us victory. The recent elections prove their promise a false one—it does not. We fulfilled the contract, and we are under no obligation to them. Let us wash our hands while we may."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* does not consider the "Republican" testimony given for Greeley in Ohio and Indiana the slightest index to that which will be given for Greeley in those States. Quite true; there wasn't enough such votes to form an index to anything, and Greeley will have still less.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Democratic Greeley organ, publishes the names of thirty negroes who voted for Greeley three times in that State. That accounts for a good part of the majority given to Hendricks; but the *Sentinel* is unkind thus to "go back on" its friends.

The *Golden Age* colefully appeals to the Democratic party to abandon its ancient name and adopt that of the "Liberal party." This is Dunlopsy's solution of a puzzling conundrum—"If the dog don't wag the tail the tail will wag the dog." The whole affair of the coalition between the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans seems to have been a piece of wagery from the start.

Ex-Governor Hoadly has written a letter, announcing his renunciation of the Greeley coalition, and return to the Republican party. He says: "When I was inclined to embark in this move, I was under the impression that I was at liberty to do so as a Republican; but we have been drawn on, step by step, until we find ourselves not only out of the Republican party, but about to enter the Democratic ranks as recruits. That is a step that I cannot take. I may, by lending countenance to the Liberal move, have compromised myself to such an extent us to forfeit the privilege of voting, but I do not think that I have gone so far as to forfeit the Democratic party is just cause to my undivided vote and political assistance. I am not a Democrat, nor have I been a member of that party. On the contrary, I have been a Republican and have constantly so announced myself. The events of the last six months have clearly indicate to my mind, that there is more illiberality in the Republican party than I had ever developed by the move that has been called the Liberal move. I cannot, therefore, find reason, in justice to my sentiment, for passing the line between the Democratic party and myself."

Chief Justice Chase (as Liberals, my lord, are dead."

Forney (as Macbeth): "They should have died hereafter."

There would have been a time for such a word—
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty face from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. Out! out! brief candle!
The bun, a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more; it is a tale
Told by an idiot—full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

Therefore Forney supports Grant.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: A Republican meeting will be held at Nedfawlin on Saturday, November 2d, at which, among others announced to speak, is R. E. Monaghy, Esq., for years the editor *of the Democratic County Committee.* He is dead of crow diet, perhaps.

We learn that the vote cast for Gen. Allen in Erie county, as officially ascertained, was 7,946, instead of 7,310, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State. If this proves to be correct, it will make Gen. Allen's majority in the State over his opponent, Hartley, 36,996, instead of 36,780 as given in our official table of Saturday.

The Central Republican Club of Baltimore have passed resolutions congratulating General Hartranft on his election, and declaring that his long and faithful services in the late unhappy civil war in defense of the Union and American liberty entitle him to all the consideration that a grateful people can bestow.

Why The Curve Is The Line Of Beauty.

Prof Muller, in a course of lectures in Berlin, offered a simple and mechanical explanation of the universal admiration bestowed on circles. The eye is moved in its socket by six muscles, of which four are respectively employed to raise, depress, turn to the right and to the left. No other two have an action contrary to each other, and roll the eye on its axis, or from the outside downward, and inside upward. When, therefore, an object is presented for contemplation, the first act is that of circumvision, or going round the boundary lines, so to bring consecutively every individual portion of the circumference upon the most delicate and sensitive portion of the retina. Now, if figures combined by straight lines be presented for inspection, it is obvious that but two of those muscles can be called into action and it is equally evident that in curves of a circle or ellipse all must alternately be brought into action. The effect then is, that if two only be employed, as in rectilineal figures, those two have an undue share of labor; and by repeating the experiment frequently, as we do in childhood, the feeling of tedium is instilled, a distaste for straight lines is gradually formed, and we are led to prefer those curves which supply a more general and equable share of work to the muscles.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Military Arming For Contingencies at Presidential Election.

The Estimates for the Army.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1872.

Arming the Confederate Militia in Georgia.

The Governor of Georgia is proceeding with the arming of the militia, under a late State law, as a matter of precaution against possible outbreaks at the coming election. The law under which he is acting provides that in arming the militia he shall give preference to such companies as are composed of the organized militia of Georgia in January, 1861. These companies almost without exception went into the rebellion immediately after that date.

The Proposed Release of Greenbacks.

It is not expected that Secretary Boutwell will take any present action in regard to the reissue of part of the greenback circulation withdrawn by Secretary McCulloch.

Estimates for the Army.

The estimates for the army proper for the next fiscal year have been completed. They reach, with a deficiency, about thirty millions, which does not vary much from the figures of last year.

Contest Among Laborers.

There was a spirited contest at the west gate of the capitol to-day between two gangs of laborers, one working for contractors under the Board of Public Works, and the other under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The contractors undertook to take up the track to change the grade and pave the street. One set shoveled the gravel on the track and the other cleared it off. This was varied when a long cattle train came along by shoveling the gravel under the wheels till the train was blocked. The railroad company sent for a second engine and hauled the cars through in spite of the crowd, though one went off in the street. Finally the contractors gave in under an order from the Board of Public Works.

The Pittsburgh Veteran Legion.

A party of forty young men, from Pittsburgh, who served in the Union army are expected here to-morrow on a short visit. They will be met at the depot and entertained by the National Veteran Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1872.

A NEW STEAMBOAT BILL.

It is understood that on the assembling of Congress in December, Secretary Boutwell will submit a new steamboat bill to take the place of the one now pending in the Senate, and which will be more acceptable to steamboat men. It is said that the one agreed upon by a Conference Committee of the two branches of Congress last winter, but which failed to go through the Senate.

BOUTWELL TO SUCCEED WILSON.

It is stated authoritatively by the friends of Secretary Boutwell that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy to be made by Senator Wilson, upon the latter's election as Vice President. The Massachusetts Legislature meets in January, and it is expected that Mr. Wilson will, at that time, tender his resignation as Senator. It is understood that General Boutwell will be the candidate against Boutwell, but will use his influence to elect him.

NO CHANCE FOR GREELEY.

Mr. John D. Defrees, who has been a prominent Greeley man, and especially active as a member of the Liberal Campaign Committee, says openly now that Greeley has lost his chance of being elected, and not deem it worth further valuable time to carry out the contest and turns his attention to a patent which he is interested in, for propelling canal-boats.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST SENATOR MORTON.

The statement is privately made here by prominent Greeleyites that an effort is to be made in Indiana to elect a Democratic Governor on the anti-coalition movement, the Democratic members of the Legislature agreeing in advance that they will support any Republican other than Morton whom the Republicans may nominate. Should the Democrats may unite upon. A change of four Republican votes would elect Morton, and it is hoped that more than that number will support Richard Thompson, which, with the Democratic votes, would defeat him. It is believed here that the coalition movement will be successful.

THE INSUBORDINATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

The circumstances of the cadet troubles at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as reported to the Department, are, briefly, that Robert B. Diggs, of Maryland, cadet midshipman, met the colored cadet midshipman, Smith, on the grounds of the Naval Academy, and after some words between them, a fight ensued, Diggs getting the better of Smith. The representation being that Diggs was in fault, an order was issued last night by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Case, dismissing Diggs from the Academy.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Projected Mansfield and Wheeling Road

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 22, 1872.

A meeting of citizens from each ward of this city, Mansfield and Wheeling Railroad was held here this evening in the Court House. L. B. Matson was chosen chairman. The rich agricultural and mineral wealth of the portion of the country through which Mansfield would derive from this road were set forth by Messrs. Harvey Cook, T. S. Stockeleg and others. The benefits to the city and the prospects for the success of the enterprise are encouraging.

Consolidation and Elections of Directors.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 22.—At a meeting of the Toledo, Muncie and Southwestern Railroads were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day, and the following directors were elected: Jesse L. Norton and Lewis Brown, Toledo, Ohio; S. Merrill and Reuben B. Mitchell, of Mound City, Ohio; Dresden Howard, of Fulton county, Ohio; Thos. Bird, of Muncie, Ind.; Horatio Loudsat, of Delaware county, Ind.; Wm. G Sutton, of Jay county, Ind., and Philemon N. Collins, of Adams county. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

Three Divisions of the Texas Pacific Road Begun.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 22.—Work has commenced on three divisions of the Texas Pacific Railroad—from Dallas east, from Sherman east, and from Longview west. The company office, at Marshall, Texas, has been completed, and the work on the shops there commenced.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and cool weather, with northerly and westerly winds for northwest, extending out to the lakes and to the Ohio valley. For middle Mississippi valley northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and occasional rain. On lower lakes, clearing weather, with light and northwesterly winds. For New England and Middle states, cloudy weather and occasional rains. For Gulf and South Atlantic threatening indications, with probably fresh northerly to easterly winds and rain on South Atlantic. In the eastern Gulf, southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, and on the northern and western Gulf northerly to easterly winds with same conditions.

Fatal Result of Burning—Sad Case of Scalding — Thieving Railroad Conductor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 22, 1872.

Miss Price, the young lady who so badly burned by a coal oil explosion a few days ago, died last night.

Yesterday, in the eastern part of the city, while Mrs. Geo. Tracy was removing a boiler of hot water from the stove, her little child came up behind her, when the water was thrown on the child from the boiler, the contents of which were thrown over the child, scalding it terribly. It is thought the child cannot live.

The conductor on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, Keg, or Keg, was on to-day in charge of stealing goods from the cars on the road, pleads guilty to the charge, and is held for trial.

Freight Car and Contents Burned—Drop Hammer Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., October 22, 1872.

As the freight train on the broad gauge railroad, going east, was leaving here this evening, a spark from the engine set fire to a car, and in a very few minutes the car and its contents were entirely consumed. Loss about ten thousand dollars.

A young man named Bagley had both of his hands badly crushed this afternoon, while operating a drop hammer in the blacksmith shop of the Champion Works. They will have to be amputated.

Fraudulent Claims Being Looked After.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, October 22.—Major Thos. Bonner, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Captain M. Anderson, of the Fifteenth Infantry, arrived here this morning from San Antonio, having been detailed by the War Department to investigate certain claims (presented by Mexicans to the amount of $1,000,000) before the joint Mexican and United States commissions in Washington, for cattle alleged to have been taken by the United States troops about the close of the rebellion. These claims amount to a large sum, and no object is presented for the transfer, as the number of cattle for which compensation is asked exceeds all the animals of every Class upon which the claimants paid taxes.

Ring Frauds in York County, Pa.

YORK, PA., October 22.—Soon after the appointment of an auditing committee, the Court House here was entered and all the vouchers stolen that could implicate any of the members of the ring. Last night the Court House was again entered and all the Treasurer's accounts for the past six years stolen, together with the "stub book" which contains records of notes issued by the county; but more important than all, the re Auditor's report, which was to have been filed at the November term of Court, containing evidence of the most gigantic frauds, was carried off.

According to recent statistics the population in country towns and in rural districts is not increasing, but the cities are filling up at the expense of the outlying regions. As a consequence of this exciting city life, the robust women of former days are no longer known, and the number of children who die in infancy is behind the proportion before the great prevalence of extravagance in every shape, and old fashioned economy is considered disgraceful. Too much money, too much luxury, and greater frugality in housekeeping would promote both health and comfort. The art of living on both well and cheaply is not now thoroughly understood, and girls are not brought up to supervise the management of a household. On the other hand the acquisition of money seems to be the only object worth contending for, and the owners of fine houses and showy equipages, are held in higher estimation than the quiet unpretending citizen who pursues the even tenor of his way in his daily avocation.

The cotton crop is moving to foreign ports with unexampled rapidity, caused by the want of cash at the South, and the desire to take advantage of the high rates of foreign exchange upon exports. At the close of last week, the sixth week of the season the exports to Great Britain exceeded those of 1871 by 7,174 bales, and those to the Continent are greater by 22,683 bales than last year.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Telegraph Service in Spain.

MADRID, October 22.—In the Cortes yesterday Senor Pascual called attention to what he termed the shameful condition of the telegraphic service in Spain. He knew of cases in which dispatches from Madrid were forty-eight hours in reaching Paris, and thirty-six hours on the way to Barcelona. He wanted to know if the government, which had charge of the telegraphs, was unable to do better, and whether the business could not be transferred to private hands. Senor Mortos, Minister of Justice, announced that a new amnesty bill for recent political offenses would soon be submitted.

Another Banquet to Stanley.

LONDON, October 22.—The Royal Geographical Society gave a banquet to Stanley last night. Many of the nobility and a number of American gentlemen were present, among the latter Moran, United States Charge d'Affairs, and Osmond, the bluenose. Moran replied to the toast, The President of the United States.

Later from Dr. Livingstone to His Daughter.

LONDON, October 22.—Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father, in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep my materials to myself, but because the expedition was expensive I gave Stanley what would help him to write a book. In his hands the public can obtain accounts are good and generous friends."

Reported Shelling of the Canadian Diet.

BERLIN, October 22.—The Prussian Diet reassembled to-day. The budget was presented. The receipts from all sources for the year 1873 are estimated at $154,364,456, and the total expenditures at the same sum. The revenue of 1873 is expected to exceed that of this year by $19,000,000.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, October 22.—The election in Marbahan, to fill the vacancy in the National Assembly from that department, resulted in the success of the Legitimist candidate.

Senator Sumner yesterday visited ex-Minister Motley. Mr. Sumner sails for New York November 14th.

LONDON, October 22.—Wet weather prevails throughout England to-day.

The ship J. F. Chapman, which left New York September 4th, for Hamburg, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off by a passing vessel and landed at Bristol.

Telegraphic communication with Melbourne is now complete. An unimportant dispatch from that city dated July 25th, has been received.

Only thirty persons were injured by the fall of the circus gallery at Sheffield last night.

The Board of Public Works Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow proposes that a tritonal of commerce be established in London.

PARIS, October 22.—Letters from Communist prisoners in Castle Gieron are published complaining of bad treatment by their guards.

COPENHAGEN, October 22.—Hegermann Lindencrone has been appointed Charge d'Affaires and Consul General of Denmark at Washington.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 22.—The steamship Oceanic has arrived at Queenstown, and the Ohio at Southampton.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 22.—Consols for money 91⅝@91; for account 92⅛. American securities—Illinois Central 85@85½; 6-20s of 1862, 87½@87¾; 1865, 88@88⅜; Erie 41½. Tallow 46s 3d. Linseed oil 35. Turpentine 43s.

PARIS, October 22.—Rentes 82 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾@9¾; Orleans 9¾@9¾; the sales 10,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales. There were sales of uplands for October delivery at 9¾; November 9¾; December 9 1-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull but not quotably lower. California white wheat averaged 11s 8½d; club 11s 6d; red spring 11s 4d@11s 5d; white western spring 11s 4d@11s 5d; red winter 11s 1d@11s 2d; white winter 11s 2d@11s 3d. Flour 35s 6d. Corn 29s. Receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 17,500 quarters, of which 2,500 quarters were American. Receipts of corn the same time were 6,000 quarters, of which there were of American 2,500 quarters.

ANTWERP, October 22.—Refined petroleum 55 francs.

Threatened Strike of Iron Workers In Wales.

The London *Daily News* of the 8th inst. says: We announced yesterday that the whole of the ironmasters in Monmouthshire and South Wales had given their workpeople notice to terminate all contracts and sources in a month from Saturday last. Our Cardiff correspondent informs us that this is no coalition movement, the Democratic members of the Legislature agreeing in advance that they will support any Republican other than Morton whom the Republicans may nominate. Should the Democrats may unite upon. A change of four Republican votes would elect Morton, and it is hoped that more than that number will support Richard Thompson, which, with the Democratic votes, would defeat him. It is believed here that the coalition movement will be successful.

THE INSUBORDINATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

The circumstances of the cadet troubles at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as reported to the Department, are, briefly, that Robert B. Diggs, of Maryland, cadet midshipman, met the colored cadet midshipman, Smith, on the grounds of the Naval Academy, and after some words between them, a fight ensued, Diggs getting the better of Smith. The representation being that Diggs was in fault, an order was issued last night by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Case, dismissing Diggs from the Academy.

SIX ACRES OF PIGEONS.

Millions of Wild Pigeons Settling on a Farm in Maryland—The Birds Piled in Many Places Two Feet Deep.

CUMBERLAND, Md., October 19.—A Mr. Sehley owns a farm six miles northwest of Oakland. Six acres of the farm are covered with alder bushes, or small trees, ranging from twelve to fifteen feet in height. They grow very densely on the land, and from this fact have become generally known as bushes. Some ten days since, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large flock of wild pigeons settled down upon the alders. Mr. Sehley says they were to be numbered by thousands, and completely covered the tops of the bushes, hiding them from sight. Another flock followed, and lighted on the top of the first. The incoming of pigeons continued until nightfall, at which time they were piled in many places two feet deep upon each other. The bushes were many of them broken down by the weight, and it is estimated that over a million birds were on the ground. They roosted there until morning, when flock by flock they flew away, and by nine o'clock the fields were deserted. In the evening they again returned, and they still make this their resting place.

Singular as the story may appear, it is vouched for by many respectable citizens of this city, who have visited the spot and captured hundreds of the birds. After nightfall, it is said, a person may go among the pigeons and sweep them into the mouth of a bag. The probable explanation of the immense gathering is in the fact that this is the season of their annual visit to the forest regions of the Alleghieny Mountains in pursuit of the acorns which are abundant there. It is a well-established fact that wild pigeons have not yet come to the settling point in very large territory, and that in their transit to warmer latitudes, and during their stoppage by the way, they use one place only as a roost at night. Other pigeon roosts have been known in the glade districts of Maryland, but this one is considered the largest ever seen by the oldest inhabitant.

ELECTION LAWS.

Registration of Voters for the Presidential Election.

As there has been much inquiry of late as to registration of voters for the Presidential election, we give below the provisions of the law on that subject:

Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, and the personal residence of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door or on the house where such election is to be held, and the duties of the assessor at the election the same course shall be pursued in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is supplied at the general elections in October.

The assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in such district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

Chinese Politics.

A seemingly well-informed writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives some interesting details of the present condition of politics in China. The emperor is yet a minor of sixteen years, and the State is governed by a regency, of which Prince Kung is the head. The empress-mother is described as an able, energetic and ambitious woman, who is also of the regency. The present tense at court is between the empress-mother and the young emperor. The former and his party wishes the young emperor to be proclaimed of age on the occasion of his approaching marriage, and that he should then assume the government in person. It is said the boy emperor is disposed to cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers, and Prince Kung supports the claim of the foreign diplomatists to be allowed direct and personal communication with the sovereign. It is suggested that the latter regret is anxious to relieve himself of the responsibility of the regency, particularly in view of the hostility of the party of the empress-mother, which would probably become a minor two years larger, during which time he must remain under maternal tutelage. He is represented as extremely timid, and should he lose her power and influence the moment she gave up the reins of government. She has been trying all sorts of things in the regency on the question of admitting foreign ambassadors to the emperor's presence, but has left it to popular feeling for a decision by the emperor when he is admitted of age. This question, which divides the Chinese court, is also the one which has agitated in past time has agitated various European courts. The mother of Louis XIV. tried to continue the authority over the boy king, as did Catharine de Medicis over her three sons, who, successively, were kings of France. The emperor of China is not likely to prove a Louis XIV.; he is represented to be a mere child and has no special development as to any knowledge is concerned; he is fond of the clothes and theatrical pageantry, in which the Chinese court is so rich.

The same correspondent describes the progress made in the war against the Mahometans in the entrenched camp between Tientsin and Taku as to be provided with six huge Krupp guns which were received from Europe. The Chinese are now operating at the mouth of the river south of Taku, and a cannonade is going on at the same time. Mines are employed making roads facilitating communication. The sailors of the navy are

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872.

THE *Post* repeats the report that the election of HAWKANEY cost three millions of dollars, and that the "Camerons" paid the larger part of the money. The report is correct, no doubt, except as to the amount, it being *three hundred millions*. It is well enough to be exact in money matters, you know!

THE Philadelphia *Press* manifests an interest in the progress of New Jersey politics which, considered in the light of recent events, is quite as singular as it is laudable. It "hopes our friends across the river will succeed in the spirited efforts they are making to reverse the Democratic majority of last year, and throw the vote of their State for GRANT and WILSON." From present indications it is not at all improbable that FORNEY's desire may be gratified; all the more for the reason that the Republicans of New Jersey have the splendid example of Pennsylvania, in her recent triumphant overthrow of GREELEY, BUCKALEW, FORNEY and company, to incite and encourage them.

REMARKING on a recent speech of Dr. CARNOW, delivered in the eastern part of the State, FORNEY's paper considers the eloquent Doctor's points against the GREELEY coalition and in favor of the re-election of President GRANT, as among the aptest and most applicable it ever encountered. This is high praise; but we know of a number of still more forcible and convincing "points" which the *Press* has lately "encountered"; which phrase, by the way, is among the "aptest and most applicable" terms that paper, under the circumstances, could have selected to express the actual truth of the matter. Has it so soon forgot the meaning of our own State election?

A LEADING GREELEY paper complains that there is "a bilge-water stench in our recent politics, and it seems to be increasing." This is so true that it is to be hoped that journal, which is one of the ablest and fairest of its class, will devote the interim between now and the fifth of November to inculcating upon the managers of the Confederate movement the importance of purifying it of the offensive smells arising from the now rapidly decomposing mendacities with which, from the beginning, it has been packed. It has had a sorry and scurvy existence, but, if such a transformation can be brought about, let it die clean-breasted. To the Augean stables, O Hercules!

THERE is said to be some likelihood that a postal telegraph bill may be passed during the next session of Congress. The Postmaster General, who has twice recommended it, is said to have stated within a few days that he intends to recommend it again. A vast amount of statistics showing the advantages which have been reaped by the people of those countries whose governments have taken charge of the telegraph lines, has been collected since the last session of Congress, and will be incorporated into the Postmaster General's recommendations. The proposition is generally obtaining favor even among those who at first were most bitterly opposed to it, and sooner or later it will doubtless be carried into effect.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, one of the leaders of the Confederate armies, who joined the Republican party soon after the close of the war, but gave in his adhesion to the "Liberal" cause soon after GREELEY's nomination at Cincinnati, has now, after having carefully watched the tendencies of the campaign, and given the coalition movement a candid consideration in all its bearings, withdrawn from the support of GREELEY and announced his intention of voting for President GRANT. Whatever hopes General LONGSTREET, in common with other sincere and earnest men, may at one time have entertained that the Cincinnati movement would expand into such proportions as to include the better portion of both parties in its support, the developments of the canvass have completely undeceived him; and, like an honest and reasonable man, he has the courage to state his conviction that the best interests of the country and the truest welfare of its people demand the continuance of the present Republican policy and administration. His action will have considerable weight among a quite numerous class.

AT the recent Board of Trade meeting in New York, Mr. FERGUSON, of Troy, New York, read an elaborate paper, in which he advocated the construction of two trunk lines of railway, having four tracks each between the Pacific and Atlantic, to transport freight at actual cost, each county and State traversed to be taxed on the basis of population for the cost of construction. Mr. BUSBY, of Philadelphia, brought forward a recommendation "that transportation companies should be permitted to run trains on the railroads so as to increase the competition and allow the shipper to give his products to the lowest bidder, instead of paying, as at present, whatever the company who own the road may demand." The moving of the internal commerce of our country in a manner at once sure and economical is a question that must have early consideration, and any proposition relating to it possesses a positive interest. Neither of the above can be said to be new, or likely of adoption. Congress will doubtless be invoked to lend its aid, under the clause in the Constitution for the regulation of commerce between the States, and the question of power to charter freight railroads is likely to become a question in the land.

THE following extract from a recent editorial in the New York *Herald* is being widely copied and commented upon by the Confederate press, as showing that, notwithstanding the reverses experienced in the late elections, the coalition is sure to be successful in the Presidential fight, if the struggle is only vigorously maintained:

"If the administration party on the 5th of November act upon the idea that the issue of the election is a foregone conclusion, and that the election is going by default, they may wake up on the 6th to find themselves the victims of 'an appalling political catastrophe.'"

There is no doubt that, whatever course the rank and file of the coalition may have decided, or shall hereafter decide, to pursue, the leaders of the GREELEY movement are making and will continue to make frantic efforts to turn their local defeats into a general victory. There will be no difficulty in scouring them out of sight if Republicans employ the two remaining weeks of the campaign in every where pressing forward the advantages which have been gained. But the right kind of effort must be made. Of course every Republican will remain true to his principles; what is requisite, is, that there shall be no flagging.

Who says the *Tribune* is not animated by the most elevated spirit of justice and fairness? For instance, that paper states, "it is thought that President GRANT is getting ready for a new Santo Domingo campaign"—the grounds on which this belief is based being that Senator COLE, of California, who is a Republican, has lately made an annexation speech. The philosophic insight of the *Tribune* is really amazing. What would be said should it be stated that "it is thought that HORACE GREELEY is getting ready" to conspire against the life of President GRANT, in order to force a re-election, upon the grounds that PAT. DONAN, editor of the Missouri *Caucasian*, who claims to have been the first man to nominate GREELEY for the Presidency, and who has all along been one of his most ardent supporters, advises the employment of "the Derringer resort" should the November elections result, as they will, in the triumph of the Republican party? Upon the *Tribune's* basis of reasoning, HORACE GREELEY can be proved "to be getting ready" for the perpetration of every horrid enormity known to the criminal calendar. Partisanship is one thing. Idiocy is quite another. If the *Tribune* has discharged its conscience, that is no reason why it should also get rid of its brains.

MR. SUMNER PEDDLING HIS VAGARIES IN FRANCE.

It is reported that Senator SUMNER, who is at present in France, has suffered himself to be so far carried away by his rancour toward President GRANT, and his overweening and humiliated egotism at being compelled to witness all his pompous admonitions rejected and his predictions brought to naught, that he strongly advises the members of the ultra radical party in that country to demand that the executive branch of the government shall be composed of several members, upon the ground that the administration of President GRANT shows the dangers that arise from intrusting executive power exclusively into the hands of one man. This was CALHOUN's great hobby, who wanted the Constitution changed so as to provide for the election of at least two Presidents, who should serve together and go out out of office together. Moreover, France itself has twice within less than a century instituted plural executives, the result of each experiment being a total failure. The Directory of 1795, composed of five members, broke down after a stormy and inharmonious existence of about four years, during which period the Directors were at constant loggerheads with each other, while the Consulate by which in 1799 the Directory was superseded, and of whose triumvirate BONAPARTE was chief, eventually led to the establishment of the Empire and of the very despotism about which Mr. SUMNER is so much concerned. The implacable moroseness of the learned Senator is causing him to grow as forgetful of the facts of history as of the requirements of polite behavior.

FRENCH REPROACHES AND AMERICAN GRATITUDE.

The principal newspaper organs of our French fellow-citizens have not yet ceased to denounce alleged American indifference to the defeats of France and alleged American sympathy with the triumphs of Germany in the great war. At the time, they made no allowance whatever for the natural impression upon disinterested spectators produced by wanton and unpardonable aggression, and they seemed to think that the claims of France upon American gratitude were such as ought to outweigh and neutralize all other considerations. And this they often, with exceeding politeness, declared would certainly have been the case but for the attracting influence of the German vote. A majority of the American people being Republicans, and feeling the need of the political support of the German-Americans, of set purpose withdrew their sympathies from the French, toward whom they naturally tended to flow, and constrained them into German channels. But according to these Gallic organs, the climax of Yankee baseness and ingratitude was reached when, at the close of the war, President GRANT, in a formal message to Congress, referred to the points of resemblance between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the New German Empire, and thus rendered "unworthy and gratuitous homage to the remorseless King of the Vandal hordes" who had conquered France.

Such complaints and reproaches are natural perhaps, and we do not refer to them in mockery or contempt. It is, however, remarkable that these same French organs seem utterly to forget that during the American civil war they had no good word to say in favor of the friends of the Union, and did a good deal to misrepresent and injure them on the continent of Europe. They also forget that, even in France, with the exception of three or four distinguished men, the entire nation, so far as it knew anything about the conflict going on in this country, sympathized with the Confederates. On the other hand, almost the entire German people were on the side of the North, while German capitalists contributed not a little to effect the triumph of the Union.

With reference of the claim of France to American gratitude on account of the services of LAFAYETTE and the aid of the French government in the war of 1776, it is not remarkable that Frenchmen magnify the claim since so few Americans are aware of its real character. The simple truth is that the single motive which prompted France to help our rebel fathers was the desire to take revenge upon England for a defeat and a treaty almost as mortifying to French pride as the defeat and treaty which now call for vengeance upon Germany. Even LAFAYETTE, according to M. THIERS's history, did not embark for America until the report had reached Europe that the American revolt had been subdued. In his own *Memoirs* LAFAYETTE says expressly that "his reason for crossing the Atlantic was the belief that if England lost her colonies her commerce would be destroyed and her power greatly diminished; whereas, if she succeeded in reducing them to obedience, France would be deprived forever of the Antilles and her possessions in Asia and Africa, and that she would cease to exist as a maritime power of the first rank." The fact is, that, as MACAULAY has said of WILLIAM PENN, LAFAYETTE long ago became "a mythical sort of personage" to most Americans, concerning whom they do not care to know the exact truth, and the French know so little about their own history that their exaggeration of their own claims in this matter is simply characteristic.

PLON PLON.

If monarchy existed in France, no matter to what royal house the sovereign might belong, Prince NAPOLEON would have hardly thought it worth while to institute the suit reported by cable—to establish legally his right of residence. In the absence of royal jealousy, the Prince no doubt hopes to enjoy his right, if once fully recognized by the proper tribunal after due process of law. What his chances of success may be we cannot tell, but are sure that his failure will neither give him good reason to complain nor entitle him to much sympathy. In remembrance of what Republican institutions in France have suffered from his family, M. THIERS and his constituents would be justified in suspecting and excluding the Prince from their territory, even if he were destitute of the advantages which he possesses. He is, however, admitted on all hands to be the ablest member of his family, and though notoriously too cowardly to be a successful conspirator, he is largely endowed with aptitudes for intrigue. Of what LEATHERSTOCKING would have called his "gifts" in this direction, he has never made very much use, on account of his extreme indolence. A belief in their reality was, it is likely, one reason why M. THIERS so promptly banished him. The Prince's popular or democratic sympathies may also have made him seem dangerous. He can be eloquent when he pleases, and though he has no body of adherents either in the army or among the people, it is impossible to foretell what the result might be if he attempted in earnest to acquire influence in the present condition of France. The Prince is a son-in-law of the King of Italy, and it is supposed that VICTOR EMANUEL would much rather see the empire restored in France than either a republic or a constitutional monarchy under a Prince of the House of Orleans. As Prince NAPOLEON has always been a pronounced enemy of the Jesuits and of the clergy in general, it is believed that his success in France would be very agreeable not only to his father-in-law but to Prince BISMARCK. The Italian ambassador in France, M. NIGRA, lately fell under M. THIERS's suspicion and his recall was asked for on the ground of complicity in Bonapartist intrigues, and BISMARCK constantly gets credit in Paris for the most unlikely plots. For whatever reasons it is certain that M. THIERS hurried Prince NAPOLEON and his wife out of the republic with a celerity and energy of movement altogether extraordinary, and the President must have felt that he was not only expelling a DONAPARTE, but hustling away the embodiment of Italian and German schemes and aspirations. The Prince was terribly provoked for having to travel from Paris to the Swiss border with *gens d'armes* at his heels, or rather at his carriage wheels, and at once determined to appeal to the law. He might have more claims to good wishes for the success of his suit, if when in power he had not so cheerfully acquiesced in the permanent exile of the Bourbon and Orleans families.

THERE is reason to believe that MR. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is not free from the sin of ingratitude. During the contest which ended in his mortifying defeat, MR. GREELEY came into Pennsylvania, and, by speeches and personal appeals, did what he could for him, thereby establishing his right to MR. BUCKALEW's executions for him in return. But the fact that he does not come to the help of MR. GREELEY subjects the late Democratic candidate to the suspicion of ingratitude, though if he chose to do so he might point to the fact that MR. GREELEY's efforts were without value. That few men were ever so disappointed as BUCKALEW there can be no doubt. There is much evidence on this subject. But he took his chances, as GREELEY is taking his, and he can't clear himself by alleging that GREELEY has no chance, even though everybody but the philosopher himself thinks so. He owes the debt, and the question is, does he intend to pay it? In partial mitigation of BUCKALEW's apparent ingratitude, it is suggested he never was for GREELEY and is not now. This was charged on him during the canvass, and with good reason, for he never named GREELEY once. Certain it is, if BUCKALEW is for GREELEY, and desires Democrats to vote for him, he has yet to say so. That the philosopher has smelt the rat is evident from the fact that the *Tribune* has ceased to say a word about BUCKALEW—even to mourn over his defeat. Was there ever such a muddle before, or anything so ridiculous in its failure as this GREELEY juggle?

THE New York morning papers of Saturday contained an advertisement requesting all Swedish and Norwegian subjects residing in that city to visit the office of Christian Bors, Consul of Sweden and Norway, and take the oath of allegiance to the new King, Oscar II. This is in accordance with an ancient custom, which requires all subjects of a monarch deceased to ratify their allegiance to his legitimate successor by oath. The Swedish Consuls in all parts of the world are required to see that this law is complied with. As the Swedes and Norwegians who emigrate come here to stay, it is not probable that MR. BORS will be overrun with people desiring to renew their allegiance to the King.

SERGEANT BATES, the great American flag-carrying nuisance, sailed from New York for England on Saturday, where he expects to walk from Glasgow to London, carrying the American flag. This he does on a wager of $100 against $1,000 that himself or the flag will not be attacked, "words without count." He expects to be eighteen days on this journey, and will depend on charity for subsistence, having had his pocket picked and all his money taken in New York. We hope he may become enamored of England, and stay there.

THE cars of the Highland Street Railway in Boston are "clad in all the plaid bravery of the clans of Caledonia." The *Advertiser* expects this will create a revolution, old notions passing away, and all things becoming Scottish.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The population of the United States is put at 40,500,000, a handsome increase since the census of 1870 was taken. If we are not a great people, we are a numerous people, and by 1880 we shall be ahead of every Christian nation, Russia alone excepted.

The London *Post* don't like America. That paper recently contained a long article warning of investors from taking shares in railways in the United States, asserting that it is only in a densely settled country that a costly highway, such as a railroad, can be remunerative to its proprietors, and pointing as evidence of its statements, to Massachusetts, the lines of which pay the best dividends of any in the Union.

Now that the cool nights are coming on, country people are beginning to fix up their front gates. There was no use trying to keep them in repair as long as the evenings were favorable to outside courtling. One of the wants of this age is a gate hinge that will bear the weight of a young couple without straining the gate hinge or the lovers.

Editorial life in California certainly has its amenities. At Petaluma, lately, a committee of five ladies was appointed to determine who was the handsomest man in the audience and award the prize. After a careful tour of inspection through the aisles a lovely editor was singled out by a majority of the committee.

It was "blasted" dark in Lynchburg, Virginia, one night last week. The laborers on the line of the railroad let off a blast in the vicinity of the gas works, a stone from which struck the gasometer, at a time when it was filled, and made a rent four by six feet, causing all the gas to escape, and leaving the city in darkness for the night.

The Synod of the Iowa Presbyterian Church, held lately at Dubuque, passed a resolution declaring the action of the State Legislature in abolishing capital punishment to have been hasty and unwise, and recommending general petitions for its restoration.

It is announced that the Ohio, the second of the projected new Philadelphia ocean steamship line, will be launched on the 30th inst.

The efforts made to cultivate the tea plant in California have entirely failed. Nearly all of the plants, it is stated, are dead.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that municipal taxes to pay aid voted to railroads are constitutional, railroads being public highways.

Fossil remains of some enormous animal were found the other day in Oregon. The tusks were four feet in diameter at the base, and fifteen feet long. Portions of the head show that the animal was two feet wide between the eyes.

And now comes another man who has discovered the means of perpetual motion. This time he lives in California, and it is claimed that his invention is going to revolutionize the world and do away with the steam engine.

The wheat crop of Maine for this year is the best she has known for a quarter of a century. She is strong on hay, too, and so is prepared to feed both man and beast.

The wife of a professional gambler at Omaha, lately, seeing a needy woman begging, went into her husband's gambling den and raised a considerable sum of money from the blacklegs there assembled, which she presented to the poor stranger.

A scheme is contemplated of a change of the black country coal fields of England under compulsory powers to be granted by an act of Parliament. Owing to the absence of proper drainage and the flooding of the mines, more coal is lying idle and "waterlogged" than the whole area in process of development. The large collieries are lifting from forty to fifty times as much water as minerals, and the yield of ironstone in the district is much less than it was ten years ago.

By the new treaty which has been agreed upon by the United States and France, the latter power agrees to be eight cents for one-third of an ounce. Patterns and newspapers may be transmitted at three cents charge for the same weight on which the postage was formerly eight cents.

Professor Hayden writes to the Secretary of the Interior that the survey of the Yellowstone region this year has been very successful; that every step has been one of scientific advancement, and that he will return to Washington laden with treasures in the way of choice mineral specimens.

The laws against flogging for criminal offenses have long remained upon the statute books of England as dead letters, but recently some of the judges have seen fit to revive this obnoxious form of punishment, and at the famous Newgate it is once more in high favor with the authorities.

A singular legal contest has been inaugurated in one of the New York courts to recover possession of certain real estate, deeded by a man who alleges that he was married while drunk, and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances.

Some of the preachers are raising their great voices against the alarming decrease of births in this country. So long as we have jails and prisons and scaffolds and lunatic asylums and work houses and poor-houses and feeble-minded institutions and hospitals to fill, any decrease of population may justly be regarded with alarm.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a machine for stopping runaway horses instantly. Electricity at the control of the driver is the means employed, and it stops a horse as quick as lightning.

South Lee, Massachusetts, is enjoying a little oil excitement, a vein of petroleum having been struck the other day by some workmen who were digging foundations for a new paper mill.

An overseer of highways cannot, because he believes it necessary for the protection or benefit of the road, even if in a dangerous condition, derange the natural channels of superficial water or spring waters, to the injury of any one. This is the decision of the Supreme Court, general term, at Rochester, and is said to be the first decision on the point in the United States.

The value of the wheat exports of San Francisco for the past seven months is $2,326,629, and of flour $881,651, making a combined total of $3,207,350, against $2,545,902 for the same time last year, and $3,491,000 for the same time in 1870. It is expected that the surplus grain products of California this year will net the State $20,000,000.

The town of Chatham, Virginia, is favored with the most extraordinary *bona nature* of which we have ever read. It is a baby, and, even more, a baby strange to say, the extra optics are in his knees. It is further stated that the child "hisses and licks out its tongue like a snake."

It is said after the first of next January the war taxes on exports from Cuba will be doubled, and on imports increased to 25 per cent. The tax known as the "merchants' contribution" will also be increased. The war tax on sugars will be raised from $1 50 per hogshead to $3, and from 50 cents to $1 per box, making the total export duty $8 per hogshead and $2 30 per box. This will be bad news to many.

Some months ago, we urged upon the attention of employers and employees, the manifold advantages, in the way of increased sobriety, economy, and industry, of the plan of paying workmen on Monday instead of Saturday. The question is now beginning to receive general attention.

The small-pox is raging in Washington again; and from present indications, unless successful sanitary measures are adopted, this loathsome scourge will likely play sad havoc in most of the crowded cities during the winter months.

It is now pretty certain that the catch of cod will be less than two-thirds that of last year. The accounts from Newfoundland are on the whole unfavorable. The fishermen, in many localities, will be badly provided for the winter, and will endure sad privations.

Froude's Explanation of Ireland's Woes.

If I were to sum up in one sentence the secret of Ireland's misfortunes, I should say it lay in this: That while from the first she has resisted England, complained of England, appealed to heaven and earth against the wrongs England has inflicted on her, she has ever invited others to help her, and never herself made an effective fight with her own ranks. Compare the history of Scotland with that of Ireland. England first invaded Scotland, and endeavored to incorporate it into England by force. The whole Scottish people told Edward it should not be. England could overrun their country, build castles and garrison them—she could intrigue, bribe and threaten. The English failed. They could not kill the whole people, and while the people lived the people were determined to be free. England found it had a wolf by the throat. They could not strangle it, the effort to hold it down was too exhausting to be maintained, and the contest was abandoned. To-day a union exists between the two, and it was effected on equal terms. To-day Scotland retains her religion, all her laws; the Scottish nobles remain on the soil which they no doubt defended. Out of the union of England and Scotland arose the country which the world knows as Great Britain. Ireland, too, was invaded. Ireland, instead of a narrow river and a few miles of a frontier, had a trench of sea before her, seventy miles across. She had a larger population than Scotland and a country no less difficult to be overrun, yet the invaders fastened themselves upon her still, and she to-day remains under the yoke of the stranger. She has had no Bannockburn, she has had no Bruce nor Wallace. She persists that she has chains, and cannot break them. She has all the liberty which England and Scotland have, notwithstanding. But

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sburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad 's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 22 1872.

he question of the reissue of the $44,00,0- greenbacks, which were called in and re- med by Secretary McCulloch, and which is e discussed at a meeting of business men, ed for that purpose in Philadelphia, is at- ting that attention worthy of so grave a sure. We have made careful inquiry ng our leading conservative bankers, and t that their opinions are nearly unanimous condemning the measure; that while their ination leads them to wish the issue of re currency as a m ans of re lving the mar- of its present stringent condition, yet their gment condemns the increase of an deemable paper currency as a step away n a sound specie basis, and but a tempo- relief from existing evils, if it should prove relief at all. The Clearing House Associ- on, which is the only official representative he banking interests in this city, has taken action on the subject; but the worthy Pres- nt of the association, reflecting the opinion he banks represented in the clearing house, demns the proposition as temporizing with is which should be firmly met, and injuri- alike to the banking and manufacturing rests of the community.

uch seems to be the sober second thought of conservative men throughout the country, t the Boards of Trade in nearly all the lead- cities have expressed their dissent. Should h a course, however, be adopted, we cannot how the Secretary of the Treasury could the new notes into circulation, as he can only so by buying bonds. If he should adopt this rse the purchase of a few millions would run market up to such a rate that 5-20s would at a premium in gold, and the law forbids buying bonds at above par in gold. He ght to adopt the method suggested by the icago *Tribune*, and sell them over the ntry scattering greenbacks like rain upon heads of the just and the unjust, as the tribution would be about as fair as any er system that could be adopted.

The opinions of Secretary Boutwell, as own in his management of the national nces, and by such utterances as his speech the St. Louis Board of Trade, and as given by those who are in position to know se opinions, are adverse to the policy of pansion, and while his Assistant, Mr. Rich- son, has expressed his opinion that the cretary has the power to make the reissue legal tender notes, we doubt if he will avail imself of the power.

As to the legal right to make the reissue, ave questions are involved. The original ount of legal tender notes authorized by the t onal legislature was $400,000,000. By an act Congress, the Secretary was directed to thdraw monthly installments of the notes ien outstanding, under which authority Sec- tary McCulloch called in and cancelled 4,000,000, when Congress, frightened by the oseness of the money market, *repealed* the t authorizing the redemption of the cur- ncy. Would not the Secretary of the Treas- y, a purely executive functionary, be assum- g legislative prerogative by issuing a cur- ncy which had been redeemed and de- oyed? Suppose the whole of the original ue had been redeemed under the above leg- ation, would any advocate be found favor- g the legal right of the Secretary to, at will, ood the country with $400,000,000? The de- ion of the Supreme Court—which has been oted by some as against the right of the vernment to issue legal tender notes in time peace—does not apply in this case, as that cision affirmed the power of Congress to ue such notes when that body deemed the gencies of the occasion called for the exer- se of the government's sovereign power to in money and create a medium of ex- ange.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- wing quotations of Government bonds in ew York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1865	115⅞	116	116
S. Bonds of 1867 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
ates	113¾	113¾	113¾
ew 56	111¾	111¾	112
old	113¾	113¾	113¾
urrency 6s	113¾	113⅝	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quote United States curities in New York to-day as follows:

old	112½
nited States 6s of 1881	114¾
nited States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
nited States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
nited States 5-20s of 1865, new	115¾
nited States 10-40s	108¾
nited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅜
nited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅜
urrency Pacifics	114⅜

—The following table shows the prices of rail- ay stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of he New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 22, 1872.	10:30 11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
old	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
antic	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
estern Union Tel		87½	87½	87½	88½
ichigan Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
attic Mail	100½	101	100½	100½	100½
ames River		40	40	40	40
elta, Pacific Express		70	71		
merican Express		59	59		
nited States Express	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
ew York Central Scrip					
ew York Central	96¾	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
eading					
ichigan Central	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
ichigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	91¾
ew Jersey					
ewiston and Pittsb'h					
linois and Chicago	95½	96	96	96	96
o. preferred		98½	98½	98½	98½
ock Island	111	111½	111½	111½	111½
t. Paul	96¾	97	97	96¾	96¾
o. preferred	97	97	97	97	97
abash		71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
ort Wayne	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	95¾
ake and Mississippi	46	46	46	46	45¾
hicago and Alton		111	110¾		111
o. preferred		120	120		120
oston, Hartford & Erie		10½	10½		10½
arlem		140	140		140
ew Jersey Central		102¾	102¾		102¾
ilton Pacific	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼

—We give below a table showing the railroad arnings for the first nine months of the year nd a corresponding period for 1871.

ARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 31.

	1872.	1871.
tlantic and Great Western	3,707,310	3,339,378
inois Central	605,043	
ndr., Cedar Rapids & Minn.	9,304,428	6,916,474
hicago & Alton	3,833,459	3,972,388
hicago, Rock Island & Pac.	4,275,267	2,788,629
ew Monmouth Valley	588,009	593,841
ric	12,576,309	13,361,012
linois Central	5,737,383	6,394,891
nd., Bloom & Western	975,611	679,965
ansas Pacific	2,667,774	2,413,899
ake Shore & Mich. South	12,674,862	10,814,777
arietta & Cincinnati	1,408,843	1,172,849
ilwaukee & St. Paul	4,795,201	4,131,625
issouri, Kansas & Texas	1,227,892	659,275
acific of Missouri	2,591,666	2,303,160
t. Louis & Iron Mountain	1,628,522	1,145,941
t. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,260,624	1,374,331
t. Louis, Kansas City & N	2,950,317	2,205,317
t. Louis, Peoria & Warsaw	961,110	777,406
oledo, Wabash & Western	4,305,704	4,088,894
nion Pacific	16,176,567	5,566,246
Total (except B.,C. R. M.)	$83,846,811	$74,874,490

*Fourth week of September estimated.
†September returns approximate by telegraph.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- ers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, rnish the following quotations of the closing rices to-day of the most active stocks:

ntral	59
ie and Erie	25½
ighi Nav ation	49
ntral	54½
ad Creek & Alley R.	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
North Penna R. R.	49
United Co's of N. J.	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1872.

REMARKS—Increased firmness was the order of the day, so far as relates to crude and refined. The general impression among oil dealers is that the good time is drawing near and advances be asked all around. Parkers held, with sales, at $4 50 per bbls, with an upward tendency. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market ruled firm with a good inquiry for October and November delivery at 26c. Report says that large sales were made at that figure. For eastern delivery sales here, F. O. B., at 29@29½c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with light stocks to operate on City make held at $2 10, buyers refusing at $2 05, asking make $2 03.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 22—*The Herald* says: The market is firmer and more active, with big oil prices ruling. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper read, spot	$4 07½
2,000 bbls lower read, spot	4 10
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 30

NEW YORK, October 22—Closing it.—The market is entirely changed, sales here and for Philadelphia delivery reach 43,500 bbls; refined closing at 28½c bid, short deliveries here 26c. In Philadelphia transactions were as follows: New York delivery, October 28½c; November 28½c; December 28½c; 2,000 bbls spot 26½c; 2,000 bbls first half of November 26½c; 5,000 first half of November 26½c; 2,000 last half of November 26½c. Philadelphia delivery 6,000 bbls refined Union 28½c; 2,000 bbls spot 26c; 12,000 bbls c to last half November 26c; 2,000 bbls b o last half November 26c; 2,500 bbls October 26½c. Crude in bulk, New York delivery, firmer and more active at 13½c; sales 1,000 bbls October at 13½c; 5,000 bbls November and October, on private terms; 2,000 bbls 1-st half November 14c. Naphtha, he bid to buy in lots 10@c; barrels, on ship orders, 20c for city; cases higher and in more demand; sales reported of 1,000 bbls on private terms; spot at 17½@c; 5,000 bbls November at 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—Market firm; S W gse bbl; crude 14c; cases 31½c; sales none; futures, November 30c; December 29½c; refined spot 28c; 12,000 bbls c to last half November 28c; 2,000 bbls b o last half November 28c; 2,500 bbls October 28½c. Crude in bulk, New York delivery, firmer and more active at 13½c; sales 1,000 bbls October at 13½c; 5,000 bbls November and October, on private terms; 2,000 bbls 1-st half November 14c. Naphtha, he bid to buy in lots 10@c; barrels, on ship orders, 20c for city; cases higher and in more demand; sales reported of 1,000 bbls on private terms; spot at 17½@c; 5,000 bbls November at 17½c.

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PETROLEUM CENTER, October 22.—Market firmer with more inquiry at $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, October 22.—Market firm and advanced— $4 20 buyer asked.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 22.—Oil market opened and has an upward tendency; $4 25 is asked and $4 20 bid, with no sales as yet reported.

TITUSVILLE, October 22.—The *Courier* of this morning, in a correspondence from Pithole, says: "Pumping will show a decrease in September from August of 2,929 barrels per day.

Oil CITY, October 22.—Market quiet and firm at $4 20 to $4 25 buyer.

TIDIOUTE, October 22—Market firm at $4 00.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Crude 13¾@14c; refined firm at 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22—October 26c; November 26c. Crude 13½c. Market dull.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 22.—Market very strong; $5 10 bid, buyers holding at higher figures. Not a car of no sales yet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
T P Miner	Lilly Siding	462
B Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	462
C A W	Citizens' Oil Works	462
Thos Hacker	Standard Oil Works	462
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	314
J Bushnell	Kingsford Oil Works	168
Thos King	Riverside Oil Works	84
S Crawford	Riverside Oil Works	84

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls
Lilly Siding	462	Standard Oil Works	378
Citizens' Oil Works	462	Vesta Oil Works	224
Kingsford Oil Works	314	American Oil Works	314
Fairview Oil Works	80	Riverside Oil Works	84
Total			3,308

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. and W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 21, 1872.

Central Refining Co., 669 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia	669
Wormser, Meyers & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia	100
Central Refining Co., 105 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia	105
Baum & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	300
Vesta Oil Works, 700 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia	700
Standard Oil Works, 1,085 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia	1,085
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 393 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia	393
Ward-n & Oxnard, 223 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia	223
Livingston Bros, 450 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia	450
Citizens' Oil Co, 885 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia	885
Citizens' Oil Company, 50 bbls to Jas. McKee, New York	50
John Spear & Co, 52 bbls benzine to J R McKee, New York	52
Citizens' Oil Co, 50 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia	50
Total	5,138

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor'ses, No. head.	Mules No. head.
Sunday, Oct. 20	1,020	3,100	900	....	17
Monday, Oct. 21	1,560	6,800	2,200	....	....
Tuesday, Oct. 22	620	3,800	600	....	17
Total	3,545	11,700	3,605	....	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor'ses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Sunday, Oct. 20	....	6,000	1,200	....	....
Monday, Oct. 21	1,540	1,300	....	30	....
Tuesday, Oct. 22	620	7,300	1,200	15	....
Total	2,160	14,600	2,400	45	....

Cattle.

Tee receipts of cattle moderate, both of thorough stock and those intended for sale at this point. As yet the number of buyers here are few, and they are not disposed to take hold. At this writing, 7 P. M., no far as we could learn, but two loads of cattle had changed hands. The feeling indicates a slow market. We forbear giving quotations, as not enough stock has changed hands on which to base them.

Hogs.

Hog market dull, draggy and bad, in fact the most of the season. The receipts have been very heavy for the last few days, so much so as to have a very depressing influence on trade. Buyers from the East are backing off, getting all the stock they want on commission. Prices are low and will remain so until the run slacks off and the present crowd cleared. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 70 to $4 80; Yorkers $4 40 to $4 60; common $4 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep so far has be moderate. The buyers here have n t purchased any yet and trade rules slow, with no very good demand for anything.

Prices are pretty much the same as last week. We could not learn of any sales, and withhold quotations.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 22, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues to rule steady with few changes in leading articles. Business is reported satisfac ory, and "great expectations" are looked forward to when the fall opening fairly sets in. As before remarked, merchants generally are full and jobbers are always prepared to meet all demands that may be made upon them. Their stocks are full and complete, manufactured and purchased with an eye to the retail trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Wheat, red and amber, is much sought after by the country millers, and we are cognizant of one house selling eight cars, with eight more ordered. Prices rule as previously quoted.

There is no change in prices for oats, corn, barley and rye. The receipts are not heavy, and the market is rather dull.

Groceries, bacon and provisions, coa , u ter, &c., rule same as at last quotations.

The warm weather now prevailing has put a "damper" on birds, venison, &c., and business is reported as rather dull.

The following comprises the receipts of wheat, barley, oats and rye at the elevator o Monday, Oct ober 21:

Wheat, bush	4,320	Barley, bush	320
Oats, bush	2,442	Rye, bush	320

Receipts by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	185	Barley, sacks	541
Corn, sacks	15	Oats, sacks	1,500

Receipts of apples, cheese and butter for the same time were as follows:

Apples, bbls	176	Cheese, lbs	320
Butter, pkgs	37		

We omit extended quotations for the present issue, but will give a carefu l revised market in our next.

Something About Wool.

A prominent business man remarked to us the other day that the wool manufacturers of Canada ridge were shipping their wool to this city, and then re-shipping to the East again. We might post them on wool matters, but refrain for the present, as at Zanesville there are competing railroads.—*Zanesville Advocate.*

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* says: "The clip of Oregon the year will exceed one million and a half pounds, and this will be increased in the future by the stocks, from 50 to 15c per pound more than the wool from other States, because of its superior quality in washing and staple or "combing wool."

Messrs. Shriver and Peters, of Jefferson township, purchased between three and four thousand pounds of wool to Hesterly, to be sold on commission, and Saturday last Mr. Peters informs us they had a return from it. The wool was sold there for more than what it could be sold for on 20 cents more. The advance at the same time were that good Ohio wool could be bought there easily at 60 cents.—*Cambridge Jeffersonian.*

There are many of our wool growing friends in this section who would be delighted to get 50 cents per pound for wool merchant." An energetic inquiry fails to drive up the selection of a "wool merchant" in this place. If the merchant can be found in the city goods men of an odd clip now and then, and that, too, at prices not exceeding the usual stretch of th imagina ion be tortured into merchandising in wool then we are not posted. Candidly, so far as wool is concerned, the lo ns are very few, and the term, under the "a st.8-necked and preserve generation," and the market a myth.—*Guernsey Times.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money, after loaning as high as 7 per cent. gold, and to 1 32 per diem, closed after bank hours at 4 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull at 108½ for long, and 110½ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold continues strong under the activity in money, and the feeling is that the move greenback; the government issues the higher gold will go, and the higher will be the rate of interest, as stocks have advanced eighty millions on Wall street since the Secretary claimed the right to issue $44,00,0,000. The price was strong all day at between 113@113⅛. Loans 1-32 to ⅛ per cent. per day. Clearings $66,00,0,000. The Treasury disbursed $466,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governments firm and ⅛ higher, in sympathy with gold

U. S. 6s, 1881, ops	116⅛	5-20s, 1867	114@115
5-20s, 1862	115⅞	5-20s, 1868, ops	114@115
5-20s, 1864	115⅞	10-40s, ops	108⅜
5-20s, 1865	116 @116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝@113⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅝@115	New 5 @ cents	110½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull at the following quotations:

Tennessees, old	74½	Missouri 6s	90½
Tennessees, new	73½	Union Pacific L. G	77
South Carolinas, July	58½	Union Pacific L. B	80½
North Carolinas, new	34		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market has been feverish all day, as the cliques in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph seem to have bought more stock than they can carry, and there is a pervading fear that there must be a disaster in these two stocks, which may cause a panic in the whole market. The activity and buoyancy of days past has given way to depression and lower prices, the decline of one day being ½ to 3 per cent. Pacific Mail fell from 103½ to 100½. Western Union from 91 to 87½. Lake Shore from 96¾ to 95½. New York Central from 96¾ to 95¾. Ohio's from 46¾ to 46, and others proportionately. The weakness in the market was most prominent late in the day, when the lowest figures were reached. It is believed that the Bank of England will advance in minum rate of interest to 7 per cent. on Thursday. It is also reported that gold is being locked up by some of the leading banks.

Western Union	87½	Union Pacific	29
Quicksilver	47	Illinois Central	120
Pacific Mail	99½	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½
Fargo Express	80½	Northern Pacific common	40
American Express	51	Northern Pacific preferred	88½
United States Express	78	Rock Island	111½
Pacific Mail	100½	St. Paul	96¾
New York Central	95¾	St. Paul preferred	97
Erie	50½	Toledo and Wabash	71½
Harlem	142	Fort Wayne	95¾
Michigan Central	118	Chicago and Alton	110¾
Mich. and Mississippi	46	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including sixteen cars reported to arrive, 918 cars, making the total for the week 4,134 cars for 5,5 0 cars, and of 3 20 cars we k. But few cattle in yard to operate on; less buyers in attendance sales, 18 Ohio cattle at $4 50; 50 Ohio steers, averaging 1,040 lbs, at 4c 00. Freights have been advanced on all kinds of cattle per car, 10 cents per head from Buffalo to Albany, and 40 per head from Buffalo to New York. Market closed dull and unsettled—receipts to-day, 1,0 0 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far 15,000, against 16,000 last week. Market slow, but prices strong at $4 00@4 75; as to the sales, common to medium, $4 00@4 50; fancy shipping steers, $4 50@4 75; extra do, $4 75@5 00; Ohio logs, steers averaging 1,0 0 lbs, at $4 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 22—There is a fair distribution of general trade to-day, with moderate activity in jobbing and package lines. Commission houses, cotton factors, print cloths, ticklings and drills are quiet and steady. Woolens and dress goods are also moving well in jobbing hands. The market for cotton fabrics is strong and firm, with no change in prices. The *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are fairly active and steady, with improved inquiry for desirable dress fabrics, black silks and mohair lusters.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., October 22.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,268; there was a very fair inquiry for medium grades, and prime stock sells without any difficulty; sales 1,0 0 head; 1,2 0 at $8 50@9 00 as to quality; 2,0 0 at second Sales 3, third $4@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 5,2 0; in t week's prices not sustained; receipts 2,000 lar ; than last week; sales wool sheep 6,8 0 at per lb; ideas ec sheep 5@6c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—Bagging quiet, with light sales 5,1 0 at 16 for hemp.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Cuba	October 23	Liverpool
Alexandria	October 23	Glasgow
Wyoming	October 23	Liverpool
Silesia	October 24	Hamburg
Indiana	October 26	Liverpool
Minnesota	October 26	Hamburg
Batavia	October 26	Liverpool
Egypt	October 26	Liverpool
Caledonia	October 30	Glasgow
Idaho	October 30	Liverpool
Hermann	October 30	Bremen
City de Paris	Novem'r 2	France
Olympia	Novem'r 6	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., October 22, 1872.

River stationary, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 64 at 4 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 22, 1872.

River stationary, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 61 at 6 P. M.

G.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 22, 1872.

River twenty-one inches, and falling slowly. Weather clear and cool.

N.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 22, 1872.

Cloudy and warm. River four feet six inches and falling. Departed, New State, for Parkersburg, at 11:30 A. M.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 22—The river has risen one inch The past twenty hours, falling colder; morning 50. Port Lisbon—Lookout and T la Hughes, Up—Fayette and Jas. and Quaker City, Down. There is prospect of a heavy fog to night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 22—Warm and raining. River stationary. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; H. S Turner, New Orleans; Little Rock; Cora, Napoleon; Natchez and Jackson. The Belle of Shreveport is aground a Plum Point.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

F. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Tarentum.....Phillips.....Brownsville.
Petrolia.....McLaughlin.....Wheeling.

Departed.

F. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....West Virginia.....Pomeroy.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Portsmouth.....McCormick.....Ft. Ellis, 12 M.
B. Kenbrough.....Fairchild.....Mclaughlin, 4 P. M.

THE tone marks at the foot of Market street last evening indicated three feet three inches, having fallen one inch during the past twenty-four hours. The weather was warm. The steamer Hudson left before many hours.

RED RIVER was rising at last accounts.

THE price of coal is steadily advancing at St. Louis.

FOATS get all the cotton they want at Shreveport at 3 per bale.

THE U. F. Curtis, which has been recently on the upper Mississippi, is now on her way to New Orleans.

CAPT. R. C. MASON takes charge of the steamer E. H Durfee. She is loading at St. Louis for New Orleans.

CAPT. WM. THOMPSON has resigned the command o the Modie Moore and taken charge of the Hunterville.

THE dredge boat Monongahela is at work on the Kentucky shore, making a channel from eight to ten feet deep.

A COMPROMISE was effected at New Orleans last Wednesday between the Katie and Gov. Allen, the packet lines of which are not public.

THE Evansville *Journal* thinks that the wr ck of the Missouri caused the formation of the sandbar in front of St. Louis.

FREIGHT is abundant at St. Louis for all points on the lower Mississippi, and rates again advanced. The Belfast will load immediately.

THE steamer L. C. McCormick was detained yesterday, but will positively take her departure this day for Portsmouth and intermediate points.

THE United States Marshal will sell the steamer Mattie Roberts at auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of November, at the public landing in Parkersburg.

THE damage to the Henry Ames by her coll- ion with the Belle of Memphis amounted to $1,0 0. The broken shaft was recovered by the Eckert.

THE City of Quincy, formerly the City of Henry Ulrich, her Captain, (who was drowned the previous trip,) below Edwardsville, and buried it where it was found.

THE river is down Prescott that that port may be regarded the head of navigation so far as the large steamers are concerned. Light draught steamers run between Prescott and St. Paul.

THE light draught s'eamer Petrolia, Capt. McLaughlin, has been advertised to leave Pittsburgh for Parkersburg and Parkersburg. Shippers will b ar this in mind The first cabin is Mr. Hartzina, a very experienced and gentlemanly officer.

CAPT. JOHN ARNOLD, now in New Orleans, and former ly commander of the football Mollies, has been appointed to the command of the Mollie Moore, and will meet he boats at Shreveport, to which point Capt. J. McCord has charge, when he goes in the office.

ST. LOUIS—The *Sunday Times* says: That there are some few of our merchants who are not-strong on the bear side of the future for corn, but they are rapidly changing day by the sale of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn to a buyer from Baltimore.

ST. LOUIS—The *Sunday Republican* says: The wrecking boat Salvor N. 2 has gone to the wreck of the Glendale, at the mouth of the Ohio, and will attempt to raise the bloom. Capt. Geo D. Moore left yesterday for Cairo—runor says with the intention of resuming delivery boats.

THE mail packets on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M for Brownsville and Geneva and way ports. Time from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, seventeen hours. For change of cards and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Gallaher, on the wharf-boat.

THE Barnard Coal Company, of Henderson, Ky., has purchased at Louisville, within the past ten days, fourteen barges, of 1,200 bushels each, at $1,250, or $1,300 per barge Capt. Tom Yantis succeeded in taking over the fleet, yesterday, the ice only breaking up sufficiently for a descent.

THE Dubuque *Herald*, of the 18th, says: The water is running on fast, losing two inches every twenty-four hours. The heavy packets will be able to get over the bars in the course of a few days. The irregularity of packets. Delayed packets came along yesterday in liberal numbers, and all had full cargoes.

STEAMBOAT SALES AT ST. LOUIS—Three-fourths of the Packet Company for $2,0 0. Edmund Dix sells one- four h Theodore Lesieur sells one-fourth to Capt. Montgomery for one-eighth, and William J. Louis one-eighth to Captain James A. Young. The Lesieur interest has been sold.

THE light draught packet L. C. McCormick, Captain J M. Pitt lips, takes her departure this day, 12 M., for Parkersburg. Hack is and Portsmouth. She has one of the best light draught boats running, and will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage. Shippers will please bear in mind that our young friend James A. Hembree is the clerk of the boat. We congratulate Capt. Phillips.

MR. R. C. POPE, well known to our river men, is now exhibiting on Chicago, at St. Louis, a complete model of a new invention—For's patented improvement in cotton bodier f reaches. He also shows to interested parties the following:

Amount of coal used at Cherry street mills during the month (same running time) of Septem- ber, 1871.....4,222 bushels
September, 1872.....4,12 ⅝ with fuel saver

Leaving.....2,09 ⅝ bushels saved
Statement taken from books of John F Folle as set mills.
October 18, 1872. H. BADE, Clerk.

I in cone the above as correct.
JOHN F. FOLLE

NEW ORLEANS Friday's *Republican* says: There we considerable activity apparent in the levee throughout the day, extending the "long strike." Early in the day a large crowd of laborers assembled on the levee commencement with bands of music, playing that old familiar tune of "Hard Times Come Again No More." This was taken up as the signal for all hands who were not getting four dollar per day (the amount demanded by the strikers) to vacate. Some few descendants of Ham were visible, in the early portion of the day, who were willing to work, but at the ending, but after the first to t of the horn they immediately left. The strike appears to be complete. The only boats which seemed to say, "Not for Joe," were the Anna Kreuzer and the Mollie Moore. Later in the day, however, some of the steamers were compelled to rive in to the demands of the strikers, and paid the four dollars. There were only two boats which refused that paid the price, the Frank Pargoud and Ruth.

At the head of Phillip street the office and b ats of Mr. Wm. Barnes, on full stea mboat mate, well known on the river, had a difficulty, in which Barnes received a blow, which, however, was the only one in which anything serious occurred. Mr. Barnes was employed by the Merchants' Line Transportation Company in this city, of which J. T. Burdean is agent. He was formerly mate on the lightering steamer Wild Wagoner and acted in the same capacity on packets.

The steamers La Belle and Exporter were still holding out up to a late hour yesterday against the long strike.

The Natchez will be added to the list of boats under landing to-day to contend with the strikers. The lower landing seemed secure, and the levee there appeared to take little interest in the commotion.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Jotton & co, 5 rolls; E P Jones, 126 p ods; H Gering & Son, 8 bales twine; Vogt, Mahood, & co, 25 bbls beans; Harris & Ewing, 4 bbls alcohol, 8 kegs do; L Lese, 6 bxs; 1 ware; J P Smithson & co, 2 bxs g ware; J G Rable 10 bbls spirits; Park & co, 3 cases s ine; Head, Carson & co, 26 bbls berries; Plunkett & co, 3 bbls beese r; Young & Murphy, 27 wool pipes; Fred Sturt, 50 bbls spirits; Bryce & co, 1 box h ware; J A Graff, 7 bbls pears, 2 do quinces; H J McCracken & Bro, 49 sks corn meal; Scott and Gleal, 167 sks corn, 233 sks oats; S M Roberts, 13 bbls lar oil; F Moye & co, 1 car land; H W Jenkins & Bro, 40 sks flour, 200 bbls do; Schoonaker, 190 bbls do; 1

Standard Oil co, 1 car clay; Lucy Furnace, 5 cars limestone; S D Strasburger & co, 21 bxs bottles; J P Smith & co, 60 e Barks; Frazer, M & co, 61 bdls paper; Myers & Rinor, 100 bdls shovels; G H Anderson, 10 pcls leather; B H McClellan, 41 bags rags, 8 P Wilkins, 50 bones; L J Bl

THE VERY LATEST.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC

Spreading to an Alarming Extent.

Three Hundred Fatal Cases in Six Hours at Rochester.

Business Suspended at Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, October 22.—The horse disease is on the increase. There are few horses in the city that are not affected. The Street Railway Company has suspended operations, all their horses being sick. The livery stables and express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the street, and not a farmer's team in sight here-abouts. Veterinary surgeons class the disease under these heads: "Catarrhal, rheumatic and gastia erysipelatous. "The most noticeable symptoms are a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and general lan-guor followed by cough. There has been a great de-mand for horses in Rochester and Buffalo, vastation among them, and imperfect knowl-owing to improper treatment. Over three hundred cases edge of the disease. Over three hundred cases have proved fatal in the past six hours.

THE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Canadian horse dis-ease has appeared in the stables of the Brooklyn City railroad.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 22.—The horse disease here has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have been entirely suspended for the want of animals to do ordinary transportation. Several street railroads are running with half their usual force, and will have to stop in a day or two. Omnibus companies have entirely suspended business, and their horses being sick. Canal horses have until to-day escaped, but now the disease has broken out among them, and companies are alarmed.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 22.—The horse disease has broken out in Boston.

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The Secretary of the Interior Has Some Very Plain Talk With Kiowas, Co-manches and Apaches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22.—The Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Walker, had a talk with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache delegations of Indians to-day at the Department of the Interior. Gen. Walker indulged in very plain talk, in accord-ance with the views of the administration, as re-cently expressed by the President and members of the Cabinet. After the regular business of the inter-view had been concluded, the ultimatum of the gov-ernment was stated to these Indian representatives substantially as follows: The government has ceased to accept mere professions of friendship and good faith, and now requires evidence of their honesty of purpose. The Kiowas and Comanches have violated the treaty of Fort sill and agency; they must remain there until spring without giving any trouble, and shall not then leave unless with the consent of their agent. They shall before that date give up to their agency all the animals they have stolen, from government or any person in their neighbor-hood, military subordinates, agents and traders, and when they cannot return the same stolen animals they must make restitution from their own stock. All these things have been promised, and they have promised to do. General Walker informed them that the government does not desire to interfere with those portions of tribal bands who have declined to send representatives to Washington, and they would soon hear that United States troops have been directed to operate against them. Every man be-longing to any tribal band not at the place named by the 15th of December is to be considered an enemy to the government and as having chosen to remain hostile. Such persons are to receive no further bene-fit from the government. The troops would hit them wherever they found them. The Commissioner as-sured those who complied with the requirements of the government that they should be provided for.

The Indians remaining silent, they were asked whether they had anything to say, when one of them, after a short conference with his fellow chiefs, said: "We came in to do what our Great Father wants us to do. We told you that on the reservation. If we did not intend to do well we would not have come here from the plains." Several Indians said they would do all in their power to induce others strag-gling to come to the meeting, but they did not express confidence in their success.

MANY people who have read Dickens's novel of "Bleak House" and the pressure of chancery suits upon the minds of people who sought to right their wrongs through the courts, thought the pictures overdrawn, and yet "Miss Flite," who never be came discouraged after repeated defeats, and never faltered until at last she had her case decided on the "Day of Judgment," and Richard, who sank into insanity and the grave were hardly more pitiable victims of the friction and crosses that are incurred by litigation, than is George W. Purdy of Marlborough, N. Y., who for ten years has been in the constant heat of legal struggle. His suit has been with one of his neighbors, Robert A Kerr, who, in 1859, leased a farm from Elisha Purdy, George's father, for a period of years, and as a convenant to convey the property if Kerr paid $10,-000 and all arrearages of rent at any time during the first three years of the term. The next year Mr. Purdy died, leaving a widow and five children. Kerr purchased the interest of two of the children in 1861, and in 1862, on the last day of the three years, he offered to pay the other children and the widow all the back rents and the purchase price of the $10,000, at the same time demanding a deed. He did not have the money and then refused to convey unless compelled to. Kerr then commenced suit, and it has run through all possible forms and varieties, being decided and the decision appealed from time and again, the last and recent conclusion being a refusal to compel a conveyance. The property has grown in value until it now involves as much as $60,000. Purdy's brain has been so affected by the long struggle, that last summer he attempted to kill his mother and sisters and was sent to the insane asylum, from which he has just been re-leased.

OCCUPATION for the blind has long been hard to obtain. Their misfortune debars them from so many sources of earning money, and narrows down so terribly the range of their capabilities, that for them to support themselves is difficult in the ex-treme. In London a school for the blind has just been established for a specific, and what seems to us an excellent purpose. The blind are, there trained as tuners, teachers of music and organists. The art that gave immortality to Beethoven has been called upon to give subsistance to his kindred in misfortune. There is nothing to prevent the blind becoming excellent musicians; indeed, their blindness is frequently a cause rather than a pre-ventive of their efficiency. It gives them one occupation, pleasurable and honorable, upon which they can fix an undivided attention. In Paris piano tuning has long been a profession and a good business the blind can follow, and the pupils who obtain diplomas from the schools there average about five hundred dollars a year income.

A BOY in Newport, Pa., was eating chestnuts while running, and stumbled and fell, a piece of the nut finding lodgment in his windpipe. Surgeons were sent for, who, after repeated efforts to dislodge the kernel, decided to open the youth's throat, which was done, but still they could not effect their object. Finally the little fellow began coughing, when the obstruction flew out of the opening in his neck, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

TOBACCO pouches of squirrel skin are the latest novelty. The heads and tails are left on, and pre-tained as ornaments, and a pink silk or satin lining adds materially to the pretty appearance of the nick-nack.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage October 18, 1872.

	Cents.
Timothy McKeever, Millerstown, Pa	3
Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., New York	2
Michael McCarthy, Irondale, O	3
N. B. Hay, Burlington, N.Y	3
Martin Gates, Duncansville, Pa	3
Miss Louisa Snider, Cincinnati, O	3
Meinecke & Co., Milwaukee, Wis	3
A. H. Purdy, Connellsville, Pa	2
Alex. Mack, Masontown, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Death of William Holtzheimer.

The many friends of Mr. William Holtzheimer, proprietor of the Continental restaurant on Fifth avenue, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred this morning at two o'clock, at his resi-dence, No. 174 Smithfield street. The deceased was as well as usual yesterday and had been in his saloon Monday night, returning home early in the morning. Yesterday afternoon he started out and was away only a short time when he returned home and complained of being unwell. He was laid down on the sofa, thinking he would soon feel better, but gradually grew worse until this morning, when he died. No sign of consciousness were felt by his family or immediate friends until a short time before his death.

Mr. Holtzheimer was about thirty years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His genial manners and courteous disposition won many hosts of friends, and his sudden death will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaint-ances. The cause of his death is supposed to be heart disease. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

The Equalization Ordinance.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, to consider the ordinance of equalization of taxes for city pur-poses. The measure having provoked considerable opposition and discussion in the Select branch, it will no doubt be vigorously opposed by the other hand and as vigorous y advocated on the other by the more active and influential members of the lower house. Some of the Councilmen are anxious to have the matter out of the way, if possible, before Mon-day next, at which time the Democratic ordinance will be up in Common Council on its final passage.

District Conference.

The District Conference of the M. E. Church, un-der the auspices of the East Pittsburgh District, commenced its session yesterday morning in the Butler street M. E. Church. The exercises at the three sessions held yesterday consisted of discus-sions on a number of questions affecting the inter-ests of the Church, and were not only profitable but very interesting. The session will close to-day.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 22.—River four feet four inches, with an upward tendency. Two additional packets are resuming. Been raining all day, with a prospect of its continuance to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 22. The river has risen ten inches since Sunday, and there is now eighteen inches in the chute and three in the canal. It has been raining nearly all day and continues to night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., October 22.—Arrived—Mollie Moore, Glencoe, and City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Chas. Rodtman, James Howard, Mollie Moore, and G ance, New Orleans. River stati-nary. Raining and cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Bertram, North-western and New Bedford, Keokuk; City of Hudson, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans; E. M. Elliott, Memphis. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 22.—Cloudy and cool; light rain to day. River stationary.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 22.—Down—Belle Lee and Pargoud, Natchez and General City and barges. Up—H. C. Yeager, Lizzie and coal. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—Arrived—R. T. B yarly, Louisville; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Carrol, St. Louis. There was a slight rain this morning.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 22.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18c; low middling 18½c; middling 19c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 22.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 18¾@19c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 22.—Cattle—Receipts 3,246. Sales were mostly Texans, for which there is a fair demand by packers at $2 25@2 90 for good to extra. Butchers' cows sold at $2 50@4 00. No shipping steers were sold. Ship-ments 50. Hogs—receipts 7,216. Market active and a shade firmer but not higher, selling at $4 60@4 65 for shade firmer but not higher, selling at $4 60@4 65 for good to extra. Shipments 4,264. Sheep—receipts 1,239. Market firm, with sales at $4 00@4 65.

SHARPSBURG.

Grand Parade Last Night.

IMMENSE TURNOUT.

Over a Mile of Republican Voters in Line.

Illuminations, Decorations, &c.

The Affair a Grand Success.

SHARPSBURG LOYAL.

The People Indorse the Choice of the Majority—The Borough Redeemed—Music, Fireworks and General Enthusiasm.

Last night was set apart for the grand jubilee at Sharpsburg, and that it was a grand success was fully demonstrated by the great length of the pro-cession and the almost universal decoration of the houses of the borough.

It was after seven o'clock when the delegations from this city boarded the cars in readiness on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which were standing on the Railroad street in waiting. Shortly before eight o'clock the several trains bearing the Pittsburgh clubs were started off, amid a series of long con-tinued cheers, and steamed on their way to the borough which had so nobly displayed its loyalty to the Union cause, by returning, contrary to expectation, a Republican majority at the recent State election. On the way up many of the houses on both sides of the track were brilliantly illumi-nated and ever and anon a blaze of colored fire would light up the horizon as the cheers of the boys were welcomed by reciprocal cheers from the resi-dents along the route.

A beautiful scene presented itself on the way up. On the left bank of the Allegheny could be seen the train bearing the Allegheny delegations, whose blaz-ing torches answered the wave of their brothers on the other side. Amid all, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the best of good nature was displayed on all sides. All along the route the Pittsburgh clubs were greeted with cheers, which were heartily responded to by the boys on the train. Such was the case with the Allegheny clubs also.

Arriving at Sharpsburg bridge, the Pitts-burgh delegation was met by Gen. Sweitz-er and staff and the marching clubs of Sharpsburg and Etna, who conducted the visitors across the bridge to Sharpsburg. Here the Pittsburghers were received by the most deafen-ing cheers, and proceeded to the place of the forma-tion of the procession on Main street.

The procession was formed in lines in the following order:

Chief Marshal Lewis and staff.

Brass band.

Wagon with fireworks.

General Sweitzer and staff at the head of the First Corps of the First Division.

First ward Axmen.

Martial band.

A squad of fantastics, headed by Jno. Turner, Jno. Seiferth, Alex. Dunlap, Geo. Smith, Ed. Magee, Phillip Hartman, and Sam. Rodgers. The best char-acter in the delegation. Undoubtedly Sam. Rodgers. Minehart, who personated the "girl of the period."

First ward club.

Squad from Second ward in a wagon, resolved into a glee club.

Fantastics.

Fourth ward club, Pittsburgh.

Martial band.

Grand carriage of colored club.

Colored martial band.

Duquesne colored club.

Eleventh ward club.

Twelfth ward fantastics.

Twelfth ward club.

Eighteenth ward club.

Martial band.

Fifth and Sixth ward clubs, Allegheny.

Marshal Jno. Megraw and staff.

Mayor Callow and officers of Allegheny in car-riages.

Brass band.

Fourth ward club, Allegheny.

Fifth and Sixth ward Allegheny colored clubs.

Brass band.

Second ward Allegheny axemen preceding march-ing club.

Colored martial band.

Second ward Allegheny colored club.

Third ward, Allegheny club, preceded by squad of axemen and fantastics, and Reserve township corned band.

Martial band.

Third ward (colored) club, Allegheny.

Eighth ward, Allegheny, Dolly Vardens, under com-mand of Captain Little.

Brass band.

Eighth ward club, Allegheny.

First ward, Allegheny, Glee Club.

Wagon with comic band.

Martial band.

Etna Marching Club.

Wagon with fireworks.

Sharpsburg Grant and Wilson Marching Club.

Martial band.

Citizens of Sharpsburg and Etna in carriages.

Wagon with fireworks.

Krisk Kingle on horseback.

The procession was over one mile in length, and passed over the following streets. At all points the participants were greeted with the most vociferous cheers, the fair ladies of the burg brimmed in the general en-thusiasm most heartily. The air was filled with rockets, Roman candles and fire balls of every con-description—such an exhibition as Sharpsburg, in-deed, never witnessed before.

Among the illuminations on the route of proces-sion, the residences and places of business of the following gentlemen were particularly noticeable: J. C. Lewis, H. F. Dunham, the Grant Club head-quarters, Gen. Sweitzer, Jno. Wm. Burns, Jno. Wm. Seavy, Richard Arnold, Wm. Klenny, Judge Collier, John Barry, Mr. Milligan, the Presbyterian church parsonage, Rev. Rev. Rev. T. Thos. Lawrence re-sides, Wm. Russell, Louis Lewis, Mr. Burkhardt, P. Bell, Jr., W. H. Magee, Thomas Hacker, Thomas Murphy, Mr. Beck, Joseph Herroid, Samuel Chessman, Thomas Hogans, Philip Thomas, Thomas D. Ewalt, James Lewis, Amos Sheiden, Norman Spang, Deyoffice and works of Lewis, Bal-loy, Dalzell & Ewalt, Adam Weaver, John Robinson, James Hamells, Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Mr. Whitief, Dr. Reddich, Dr. T. R. Robin-son, W. B. Meyer, Alexander W. Jones, Benjamin Kilgore & Co.'s manufactory, Geo. Chalfant, Wm. Bradley, Detgo Healer and many others.

Many of the decorations were really beautiful and elicited hearty cheers from the passing delegations. Fair ladies waved their handkerchiefs in welcome, whilst papas lighted the red fire as the younger members of the same households made the heavens ablaze with rockets and Roman candles.

In a word the procession was a great success, re-flecting credit upon the marching clubs as well as upon the citizens of Sharpsburg who so nobly re-sponded to make the jubilee a grand success.

It was after one o'clock when the clubs reached the city.

On their return to their several headquarters the COMMERCIAL as serenaded and cheered by several ward clubs, all of whom will accept our thanks. The procession in Sharpsburg was divided a second, and the co eg tions from this city and Allegheny, as well as the clubs of Sharpsburg and Etna, deserve every credit for the excellent order maintained and the general success of the demonstration.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Domestic Horribly Burned by the Breaking of a Lamp.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Roe Reisinger, of Meadville, on motion of Hon. S. N. Pettis, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Fulmer vs. Wood, Venango. Judgment of *non pros.*

Union Petroleum Company vs. Bilvin Petroleum Company; Venango. Argued by De Camp for plain-tiff in error, and by Heydrick, contra.

Myers et al. vs. Kassan et al.; Crawford. Argued by McCoy for plaintiff in error, and by Church, contra.

Ross et al. vs. Baker; Crawford. Argued by Mc-Coy for plaintiff in error, and by H. L. Richmond and Guthrie, contra.

Erie City vs. Boots; Erie. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by Curtis, contra.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Ober Eckert vs. Christian Adam and John Rumpf, executors of August Abbott, de-ceased, the jury found for the plaintiff $191 00.

In the case of Sample, Walker & Dixon vs. Fred Alvatter, the defendant confessed judgment for $6 76.

Before Judge Stowe.—Olivia McNaughton, former-ly Chambers, committee of Mary Jane Chambers, vs. Henry B. Yeorge. Action to ejectment for a lot of land in St. Clair township. Verdict for plaintiff and against defendant, with six cents damages and costs for the undivided sixth part of the property in dis-pute.

John England and Ann Elizabeth his wife vs. Con-rad Holland. The defendant in this case had a dis-pute with Mrs. England about taking water from a pump, and in a scuffle which ensued Mrs. England's arm was forced over the pump handle and broken. This action was brought to recover damages. The jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $250.

Before Judge Sterrett.—The People's Turnpike or Plank road Company vs. Allen Kirkpatrick. This is a Company, which was organized for the purpose of constructing a road from the end of the Penn avenue and Reserve townships, to connect the Perrysville road with the Evergreen Hamlet road, brings suits against five of the stockholders for the sub-scription of their stock subscriptions. The defendants claim that the subscriptions were obtained through fraudulent representations; that the loca-tion of the road was changed by the President, with-out a vote of the Board of Directors, and that the instalments by which the stock was to be collected were therefore changed. The subscription of eight-een dollars was paid, which, it is alleged, cured these irregularities, and the cases were s om what "mixed up." The action against Sanderson was taken up for the purpose of making it a test case. After several wit-nesses had been examined, the case was amicably settled, and the jury was dismissed. The other cases will come up for trial to-day, and will probably be settled without the aid of a jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

137. Peoples' Turnpike vs. Sigmond.
138. Peoples' Turnpike vs. Williams.
139. Peoples' Turnpike vs. Sanderson.
140. Peoples' Turnpike vs. Portman.
188. Arthurs' Trustee vs. Kramer & Sons.
192. McIntosh vs. Richards.
268. Good vs. Baum.
12. Jones vs. Wood & Co.
13. Burns vs. O'Neil.
15. Galbreath's ex. vs. Bell et al.
17. Adams, Houpt & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh Na-tional Bank of Commerce.
37. Porter vs. Reed.
38. McClain vs. Caldwell.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of James Thompson vs. James B. Lyon—action on a book account—was concluded, and there being no other cases ready for trial, Court ad-journed until this morning. The jury returned a sealed verdict after the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST TO-DAY.

70. Margaret M. Fulton vs. Lemon.
74. Williams vs. Miller.
76. Rodman's ex. vs. Ogden.
77. Allen vs. McKinney.
80. O. Roberts vs. Roberts, Martin & Co.
81. Weber Furniture Co. vs. The Nation l Bank for Savings.
92. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. Pittsburgh.
93. Weaver for use vs. McNall et al.
94. Holland vs. Moore et al.
95. McFerron & Bro. vs. Householder.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Lowden, Louisa Smith and Sarah Jane Minehart, who personated the "girl of the period" at the

First ward club,

Squad from Second ward in a wagon, resolved into a glee club.

Fantastics.

Fourth ward club, Pittsburgh.

Martial band.

Grand carriage of colored club.

Colored martial band.

Duquesne colored club.

Eleventh ward club.

Twelfth ward fantastics.

Twelfth ward club.

Eighteenth ward club.

Martial band.

Fifth and Sixth ward clubs, Allegheny.

Marshal Jno. Megraw and staff.

Mayor Callow and officers of Allegheny in car-riages.

Brass band.

Fourth ward club, Allegheny.

Fifth and Sixth ward Allegheny colored clubs.

Brass band.

Second ward Allegheny axemen preceding march-ing club.

Colored martial band.

Second ward Allegheny colored club.

Third ward, Allegheny club, preceded by squad of axemen and fantastics, and Reserve township corned band.

Martial band.

Third ward (colored) club, Allegheny.

Eighth ward, Allegheny, Dolly Vardens, under com-mand of Captain Little.

Brass band.

Eighth ward club, Allegheny.

First ward, Allegheny, Glee Club.

Wagon with comic band.

Martial band.

Etna Marching Club.

Wagon with fireworks.

Sharpsburg Grant and Wilson Marching Club.

Martial band.

Citizens of Sharpsburg and Etna in carriages.

Wagon with fireworks.

Krisk Kingle on horseback.

The procession was over one mile in length, and passed over the following streets. At all points the participants were greeted with the most vociferous cheers, the fair ladies of the burg brimmed in the general en-thusiasm most heartily. The air was filled with rockets, Roman candles and fire balls of every con-description—such an exhibition as Sharpsburg, in-deed, never witnessed before.

Among the illuminations on the route of proces-sion, the residences and places of business of the following gentlemen were particularly noticeable: J. C. Lewis, H. F. Dunham, the Grant Club head-quarters, Gen. Sweitzer, Jno. Wm. Burns, Jno. Wm. Seavy, Richard Arnold, Wm. Klenny, Judge Collier, John Barry, Mr. Milligan, the Presbyterian church parsonage, Rev. Rev. Rev. T. Thos. Lawrence re-sides, Wm. Russell, Louis Lewis, Mr. Burkhardt, P. Bell, Jr., W. H. Magee, Thomas Hacker, Thomas Murphy, Mr. Beck, Joseph Herroid, Samuel Chessman, Thomas Hogans, Philip Thomas, Thomas D. Ewalt, James Lewis, Amos Sheiden, Norman Spang, Deyoffice and works of Lewis, Bal-loy, Dalzell & Ewalt, Adam Weaver, John Robinson, James Hamells, Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Mr. Whitief, Dr. Reddich, Dr. T. R. Robin-son, W. B. Meyer, Alexander W. Jones, Benjamin Kilgore & Co.'s manufactory, Geo. Chalfant, Wm. Bradley, Detgo Healer and many others.

Many of the decorations were really beautiful and elicited hearty cheers from the passing delegations. Fair ladies waved their handkerchiefs in welcome, whilst papas lighted the red fire as the younger members of the same households made the heavens ablaze with rockets and Roman candles.

In a word the procession was a great success, re-flecting credit upon the marching clubs as well as upon the citizens of Sharpsburg who so nobly re-sponded to make the jubilee a grand success.

It was after one o'clock when the clubs reached the city.

On their return to their several headquarters the COMMERCIAL as serenaded and cheered by several ward clubs, all of whom will accept our thanks. The procession in Sharpsburg was divided a second, and the co eg tions from this city and Allegheny, as well as the clubs of Sharpsburg and Etna, deserve every credit for the excellent order maintained and the general success of the demonstration.

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Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

DENTISTRY

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG

Has resumed the practice of his profession, devoting him-self exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth.
Office—No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

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BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $8 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols re-paired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly at-tended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments.

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons of ap-ectic under the weight of those ill-seated diseases, suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former sick-ness? It is because the treatment was not adapted to the case. Thus the patient, a victim of igno-rant, who appeared to submit to the operation quite willingly.

An old lady named Mrs. Ann O'Donnell, about seventy-two years of age, left her home, No. 85 Van Braam street, on Monday morning, and has not since been heard of. She wore a black calico dress, black shawl and hood on leaving home. Her relia-tives will be rejoiced to hear any tidings of the aged woman.

DANIEL SMITH, the party who took possession of a push cart loaded with fruit belonging to George Cupps, and disposed of the stock at ruinously low prices for his own benefit, had a hearing before Alder-man Gallaher on a charge of being a pro-fessional thief. He was committed to the work-house for ninety days.

MARY WILLIAMS appeared before Alderman More-land yesterday and charged James D. Gerty, a mar-ried man living in Manchester, with having se-duced her grandchild, who is only fifteen years of age. It is alleged that Gerty professed to be a single man and won the confidence of the young girl. Warrant issued.

The Cumberland *News* states that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has ordered that here-after no freight trains shall be run upon that road on Sundays, except those bringing live stock and that a similar order will be put in force on the Connellsville division. This will not interfere with the Sunday passenger trains.

YESTERDAY George Dunn appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols and accused August Logai and Wm. F. Frogue of indecent exposure. Mr. Dunn stated that on the night of the election defendants entered his stable and cut the tongues in new and valuable harness and also emptied the contents of a bottle containing some poisonous mixture among a quantity of oats. Defendants were arrested and held for court.

Charles Thompson, whose term at the Workhouse expired yesterday, was brought down from that in-stitution yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Miller, at Mayor Callow's police. Thompson, who is quite a young man, is charged with having been engaged in the puffer-ing which was perpetrated some time ago by parties at the store of Mr. E. Groetzinger, on Federal street, Allegheny. He will have a hearing this morning.

JUSTICE HORNER, of the South Side, has issued a warrant for the arrest of a hotel keeper named Mur-ray, doing business in this city, on the charge of assault and battery. Michael Donahoo, prosecutor in the case, alleges that he purchased a watch from Murray for twenty dollars. He paid twenty-three dollars on the purchase and was to pay the other four dollars if the watch suited him, if not the money was to be returned. Donahoo maintains that the watch did not suit him and that he returned it to Murray, who has failed to give up the money.

A MAN named E. Barker made an information yes-terday before Alderman McMasters, charging Val-entine Hartman and Sophia, his wife, with the lar-ceny of household goods to the amount of sixty dollars. The accused, it appears, lived in a house belonging to the prosecutor, and, as he al-leges, were in arrears to a considerable extent for rent. He took legal steps, and Hartman maintains that the watch did not suit him and that he returned it. Mr. Barker says he has failed to get the money.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, who was seriously injured by falling from a scaffolding in East Liberty, on last Saturday, died yesterday morning. His many friends will regret to learn of his death.

MR. ADAM WEAVER, Mr. Gift, James Hamells and Jno. Robinson, of Sharpsburg, decorated their residences in a handsome manner last night, on the occasion of the Republican parade.

SOME few of the coal miners who struck for higher wages have gone to work at four cents per bushel cents. In a few instances five cents are being paid. Large numbers are still standing out.

THORNTON NEWMAN, a colored waiter at the Union Depot Hotel, blew one of his fingers off yesterday, while cleaning a pocket revolver. Dr. Donnelly amputated the injured member.

At a meeting of the H